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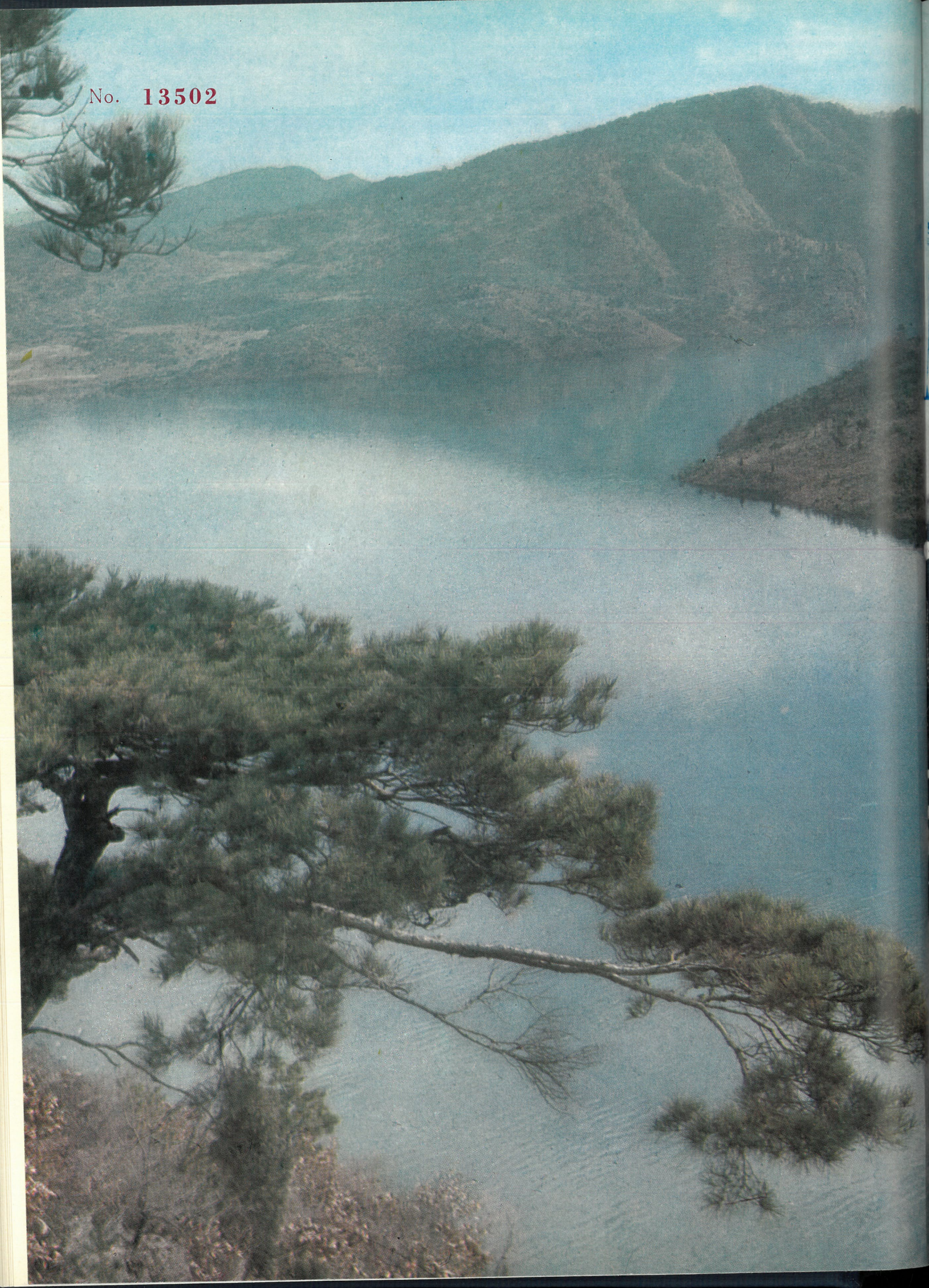

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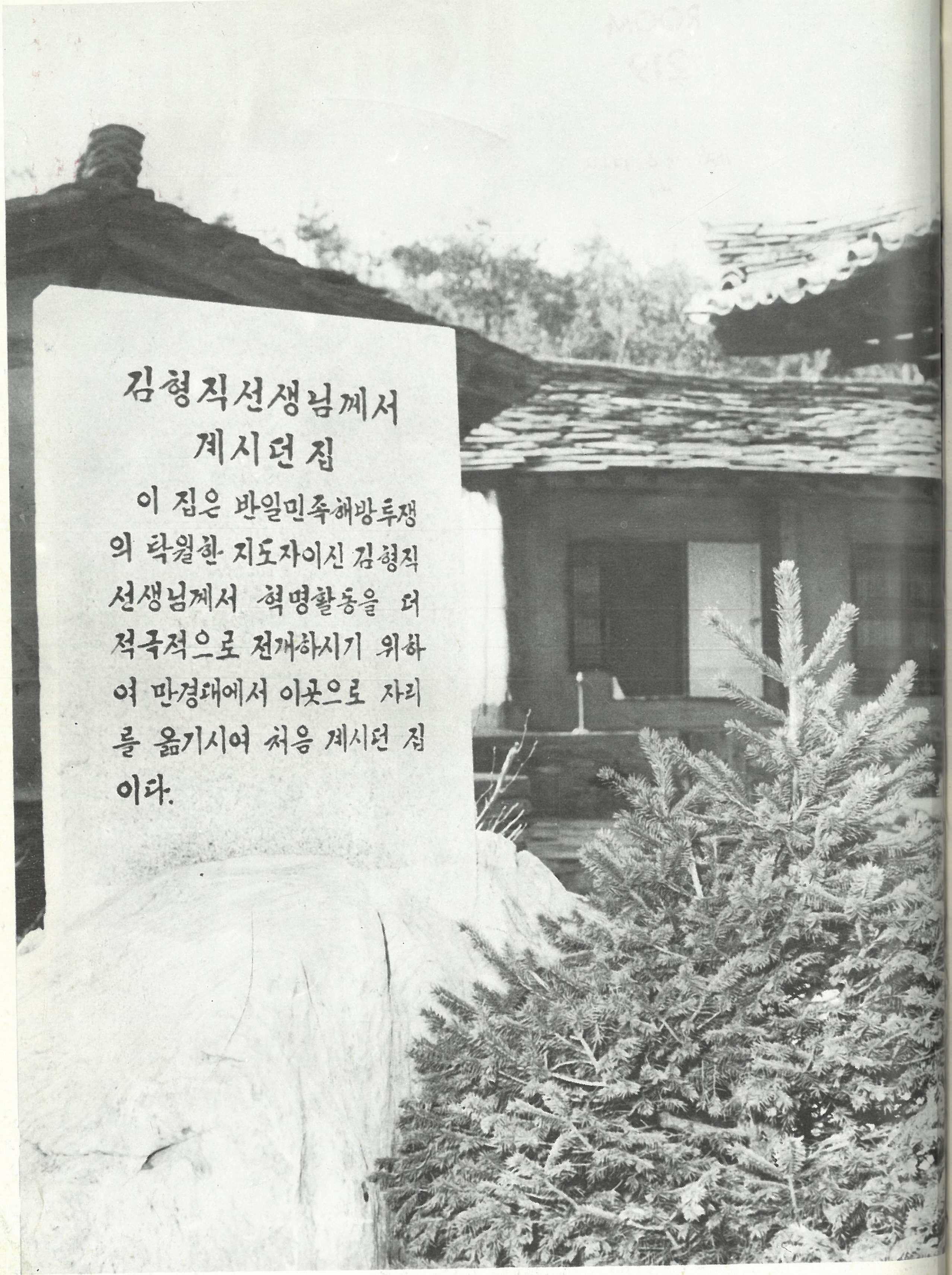
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ALL EFFORTS TO ATTAIN THE GOAL OF EIGHT MILLION TONS OF GRAIN

KIM IL SUNG

(Speech at the National Agricultural Congress
January 15, 1975)

Comrades,

This Agricultural Congress which opened early in January of 1975 has a very great significance.

At this congress many comrades took an active part in analysing the rural economic activity of 1974 which brought about a bumper harvest unprecedented in our country's history and discussing new tasks and they made fresh resolves. I am very happy about this.

In 1973 and 1974 we did quite a lot of work in the rural economy. We laid a firm groundwork for bringing about a tremendous change in all spheres of the rural economy—politico-ideological, cultural, technical, and productive; we made a giant stride forward in grain production.

A two or three per-cent increase in agricultural production in a year is generally considered a great success. Last year in our country grain output increased more than 30 per cent, and it doubled or trebled in some cooperative farms, counties and provinces. World history has never known such a high tempo of growth in agricultural production. This is possible only in Chollima Korea; it can be achieved only by our agricultural working people armed with the Juche idea.

By making a great leap forward in agricultural production, our agricultural working people and working class who supported the agricultural front have been firmly convinced that the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is very correct and that its thorough implementation will create a great model not only for socialist rural construction but also for the building of socialism as a whole. They have also gained the conviction that when the entire people fight with one mind and one will, rallied firmly around the Central Committee of the Party, they can overcome any inclement weather and progress very quickly. This is also one of our major victories.

The greatest of our victories is that we found the cause of some defects revealed in the rural economy before, took steps to correct them and built solid politico-ideological, material and technical foundations for a fresh leap forward in the building of the socialist countryside.

For a few years, some officials in the rural economy had been self-complacent and had not conducted their work actively. The result is that agricultural production had failed to develop so rapidly as today and some cooperative farms had even marked time.

Of course, one may commit some errors or reveal defects while carrying out the revolution and construction. What is important is to recognize the errors and defects in plenty of time and rectify them quickly. Those who shut their eyes to the errors and defects and do not strive to remedy them, though they are aware of them will not develop. People who struggle for the revolution and construction cannot remedy their errors and defects, if they do not know them; this will hinder the advancement of the revolution and construction.

From 1973 on, we assumed the charge of agriculture ourselves. Through our guidance we found out the defects in the rural economy one by one and adopted correct measures to rectify them; and we have already developed the rural economic affairs onto new heights. This is a more precious asset and a greater victory than the height of seven million tons of grain we have occupied. Moreover, this is the asset that will enable us to advance faster and win greater victories in the future.

We are greatly satisfied with the fact that, under the guidance of the Party Central Committee, all the agricultural working people bestirred themselves to opportunely remedy the shortcomings in the rural economy and made great successes in agricultural production.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic, I would like to offer warm congratulations and thanks to all the leading functionaries and working people on the agricultural front, to the entire working class, technicians, office employees and student youth who powerfully support the agricultural front, and to the men and officers of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces who actively helped the countryside, squeezing time from their struggle to increase the nation's defence capabilities; they have developed agriculture, one of the most important branches of socialist construction, onto such a high level as today.

I also highly estimate the Party organizations at all levels and their workers for having striven to develop our rural economy more rapidly, in cooperation with the members of the three-revolution teams; in the name of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, I warmly thank the Party organizations at all levels, all our Party members and members of the three-revolution teams.

Our Party has recently taken epochal measures for the rapid development of agriculture.

We first took steps to strengthen the Party organizations. Only by doing this is it possible to carry out the Party's policies correctly and vigorously push ahead the revolution and construction. We have staffed the Party Central Committee with the workers infinitely faithful to the Party who firmly defend the Party and are ready to dedicate their lives to carrying through its policies.

At the same time as building up the Party Central Committee, we have staffed state and economic bodies and agricultural guidance organizations, including the Administration Council and the Agricultural Commission, with the workers who devotedly fight to defend and carry through the Party's policies.

Cadres are decisive in everything. Therefore, in consolidating the Party organizations as well as the state and economic bodies, we first built up the ranks of cadres with those who are unboundedly loyal to the Party.

These measures taken by the Party have been clearly proved correct through the struggles over the last two years. If we had not taken these measures the Party organizations would not have become militant ones capable of forcefully stepping up the implementation of Party policies as now, nor have strengthened their supervisory function over the state and economic bodies.

After the epoch-making measures were adopted to consolidate the Party organizations, there was a new change in Party work, the role of the Organizational Leadership Department and the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee was enhanced and the economic departments, too, came to perform their functions properly. A strict organizational discipline has been established, under which all cadres and Party members without exception take part in Party organizational life, including the organizational life of the Party cell; study has completely become a daily routine, and the Party's slogan of "The whole Party, the whole people and the whole army must study" has been substantially materialized.

The Party's agricultural policy has also been implemented more satisfactorily. Last year turned out to be a year of worldwide crop failure, but only our country hailed a bumper harvest. This success did not come of itself. It was achieved by the Party's correct lines and its revolutional steps for their implementation. No matter how good the Party policy, if it is not carried out, it will be of no use and will be but a sheet of paper. And, however strong an organization, it will achieve no success in the revolution and construction, vacillating to the right or to the left, if the Party lines are not correct. Last year's bumper harvest in our country shows the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy and of the Party Central Committee's leadership in the implementation of Party policies. Our practical experience firmly convinced us that our Party's lines are the most correct ones which clearly illuminate the way for the socialist rural construction and that when we carry them through, we will be definitively victorious.

Our Party has never backed out an inch in carrying out the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country". With a view to carrying through the rural theses, our Party proposed at its Fifth Congress the tasks of industrializing agriculture to highly develop its productive forces and free the farmers from tough work and of remoulding their ideological consciousness and further raising their cultural standard. We waged a dynamic struggle to carry out the tasks of socialist rural construction advanced at the Fifth Congress of the Party. As a result, we made a big advance in 1973 and 1974 in our efforts to implement the rural theses.

First of all, many successes were achieved in reinforcing the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and carrying out the rural technical revolution.

We continued to vigorously struggle to consolidate the achievements in our irrigation and elevated it to new heights. We built large Manpung-ho Lake and Yontan and Pyongwon reservoirs and set up big pumping stations in all parts of the country; and we completed the irrigation system for vegetable fields around cities by briskly undertaking non-paddy irrigation projects.

A lot of achievements were also made in the mechanization of agriculture. In a very short period of time—a little over half a year—we rebuilt and expanded the Kumsong Tractor Plant into a huge, up-to-date tractor plant, boosting its production capacity ten times and built up small-size tractor production centres, including the September 25 Tractor Plant. We set up tractor production centres which will enable us to allot seven to eight tractors per 100 *chongbo* of land under cultivation within two or three years and 10-12 in the near future.

Meanwhile, we built many large tyre factories, tyre remanufacturing factories, tractor accessory factories, trailing farm machine factories, as well as centres to produce small engines for various farm machines. Thus we have laid a firm foundation to complete the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in the near future.

A big stride has also been made in the chemicalization of agriculture.

In the past few years, we developed many apatite mines, including the Chungsan Mine, the Taedaeri Mine and the Yongyu Mine in South Pyongan Province, the Unsan Mine and the Pungnyon Mine in North Pyongan Province, the Tongam Mine in South Hamgyong Province, the Ssangryong Mine in North Hamgyong Province and the Koksan Mine in North Hwanghae Province. This enabled us to produce phosphatic fertilizer on our own.

We also built many centres to produce microelement fertilizer.

The centres for the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, including the factories in Sunchon, Chongsu and Aoji were expanded and, in the western region, the construction of a large new nitrogenous fertilizer factory is going on successfully.

In the future, we will have nitrogenous fertilizer enough and to spare and attain self-sufficiency in phosphatic and microelement fertilizers.

We are not yet able to satisfy the demand of potash fertilizer on our own, but this problem is sure to be solved shortly, if we work well.

In the past few years we pushed ahead dynamically with mechanization and chemicalization in the countryside, and now we can say we have firm foundations to industrialize agriculture completely.

A remarkable success has also been achieved in doing farming in a scientific and technical way.

In response to the Party's call, our agricultural scientists completely solved on their own the problem of establishing the system of producing the first filial generation of maize. They were also successful in turning out good strains of rice. The agricultural scientists succeeded in their research of rice seeds which can withstand wind, ripen early and yield a very rich crop. When compared with the rice seeds claimed to be a great success of "green revolution" in other countries, we may say, our agro-scientists' research results are something that we can show proudly to the world.

Our agro-scientists also obtained good results in solving the problem of vegetable seeds.

We are very much satisfied with these achievements and, in the name of the National Agricultural Congress, I would like to express gratitude to the agricultural scientists.

Another important success is that our farmers farm with the Juche-based farming method, free from old empiricism.

In the past people would mechanically introduce foreign experience in farming or follow the old farming methods applied during Japanese imperialist rule, thereby often suffering losses in agricultural production. But, in recent years farming has been done to suit our climate and soil, in strict accordance with the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time. The result is that there has been a new leap forward in the farming in mountain and plain areas, in rice and maize farming and in vegetable growing.

We can say it is a great revolution in agriculture that the farmers have done away with empiricism and conservatism and are farming with the Juche-based farming method, a new scientific method.

Big successes have also been scored in the ideological and cultural revolutions in the rural areas.

Our agricultural working people have armed themselves more firmly with the Party's Juche idea and closely rallied around the Party; and they are establishing a revolutional habit of unconditionally accepting the Party's lines and policies and carrying them through to the end. The co-op farmers participate in all work on their farms with responsibility as become their masters, while building up their lives sound and healthy.

With scientific and technological knowledge disseminated rapidly among the farmers, their general technical and cultural standards have risen markedly. Now our farmers know how to distribute seeds according to the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, establish a scientific system of fertilization suitable to the soil conditions and operate tractors and various other modern farm machines.

A great change has also taken place in the work method and style of the leadership personnel in the field of agriculture.

When we were dispatching the three-revolution teams to the countryside, we advised co-op farm management personnel to join efforts with these teams and be the vanguard in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions there. To our satisfaction, the co-op farm management personnel waged an active struggle to equip themselves with the Juche idea of our Party and eradicate the remnants of the obsolete ideologies and took the lead in acquiring new scientific and technical knowledge and making the technical revolution.

The bureaucratic and subjective work style of the county leadership personnel was also overcome considerably. Before the dispatching of the three-revolution teams to the countryside, the county leadership personnel would have the tractors used freely for non-farming purposes and, when farming was in full swing, they would call farm management workers to meetings. Today, however, their outdated work style such as bureaucratism, subjectivism and empiricism has been done away with and great changes have been effected in the county's leadership to the rural affairs.

Great changes brought about of late in our countryside are the result of the active struggle waged by the members of the three-revolution teams under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions; and this shows that our Party was very correct in sending the three-revolution teams. We take pride in the great changes brought about in our countryside by dispatching the three-revolution teams.

These teams formed with the core members of our Party and the young intellectuals armed with the Juche idea have played a tremendous role in the fulfilment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions designed to implement the rural theses.

The members of the three-revolution teams have dynamically conducted the ideological battle in the countryside and swept away all sorts of "evil spirits" such as capitalist ideology, feudal Confucianism, revisionism, flunkeyism, expediency, formalism, conservatism and passivism. While giving precedence to the ideological revolution the three-revolution teams have powerfully pushed ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions.

Our Party has so far achieved great successes by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions in the countryside, but we cannot say the outdated ideological remnants have been eliminated completely; and there is a lot of work to do in both the technical and cultural revolutions. Therefore, we think it necessary for the three-revolution teams to continue with their work until the complete fulfilment of the tasks of the rural theses.

Next, let me refer to our immediate tasks in further developing the rural economy and radically increasing agricultural production.

In our New Year address this year, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, we assigned the rural economy to the task of scaling the grain height of eight million tons this year. This task can be carried out.

We have all conditions and possibilities for capturing the grain height of eight million tons. We have the valuable experience in the past two years of struggle and the firm politico-ideological and material and technical foundations prepared through this struggle. This is the decisive factor that will bring us victory in agricultural production this year.

We have secured solid politico-ideological foundations for a rapid increase in agricultural production.

First of all, indolence and looseness have been eliminated from among our functionaries and the revolutionary trait of being in the van of the masses in hard and tough work is formed among our junior cadres and all leadership personnel.

Recently the Party centre put up the slogan "Produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" and led cadres, Party members and working people to wage an energetic struggle to emulate their revolutionary way of work. We think this is a good slogan.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were staunch Communists who remained unboundedly loyal to their leader and dedicated their all to the struggle for the victory of the revolution. Commanding officers of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army were always in the van of their men when dashing at the enemy and brought up the rear when retreating. Today, under the Party centre's slogan, our leading functionaries go among the masses with knapsacks on their backs and strive to carry through the Party policies, themselves setting examples, just as the commanding officers of the AJGA did. This is very good. It is one of our most valuable successes.

Moreover, our functionaries have the revolutional trait of unconditionally accepting Party policies and unconditionally carrying them through to the end.

Before they lacked the trait of unreservedly accepting and implementing any new line advanced by the Party. In recent years, however, these practices have gone as a result of a powerful ideological struggle among the functionaries against the wrong tendency to neglect and higgle about Party policies. Now, what the Party centre has on mind is known quickly at the lower echelons and what the lower echelons are thinking is immediately informed to the Party centre. This shows that our Party centre and all the Party members are united firmly and that our Party and the entire people are closely bound together. This is precisely the major guarantee for us to endure all difficulties and be crowned with victories.

Today all our cadres and Party members

know but Party lines and policies, act just as told by the Party and breathe as one, in accordance with the Party's idea. Now in our Party there is and can be no such phenomenon as a person goes to the lower level and says this and another says that. Even if any one goes to the lower level and says something contrary to Party policies, it is not accepted. All of our Party members and the working people are now armed with Party policies and judge everything with the standard of these policies; if there appears anything that goes against Party policies, they inform the Party centre of it immediately and struggle uncompromisingly against it.

All this is because, in the past two years, under the slogan of "The whole Party, the whole people and the whole army must study!" our Party intensified their study and ideological education and struggle to firmly arm all the cadres, Party members and the working people with the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary idea.

Today our Party and our society are filled with the Juche idea. This is a decisive guarantee that will enable us to scale not only the height of eight million tons of grain but also the height of ten million tons of grain.

As all people armed themselves with the Juche idea, the abuse of Party authority, bureaucratism, subjectivism and all other "evil spirits" which obsessed some of our functionaries before are gone.

In the past when our Party members and working people were not thoroughly armed with the Juche idea, the "evil spirits" such as the abuse of Party authority, bureaucratism and subjectivism were manifested to a considerable extent. But they cannot play the mischief in our society now. Because everyone is armed with the Juche idea and always observes everything with watchful eyes, functionaries' abuse of Party authority, bureaucratism and subjectivism will not do any more.

If we keep strengthening our ideological struggle, all sorts of "evil spirits" on our way will be completely eliminated; then a greater victory will be won in agricultural production. There is no doubt about this.

We have also laid down firm scientific and technological foundations for the rapid growth of agricultural production.

Now our agricultural leadership personnel and farmers know scientific and technological methods of farming.

Till last year, leadership personnel in agriculture and farmers were reluctant to plant maize closely. Last year the Party asked them to bed out 18 plants of maize in each *pyong*, but some of them did not readily agree for fear that planting maize as closely as sorghum might make a mess of farming.

It was because they were ignorant of advanced science and technology and obsessed with conservatism.

Of course, you must not plant maize so closely when you have not much fertilizer to apply and plant tall maize of native strain like the "yellow dent" breed. However, we should plant maize closely now that the problem of seed has been completely solved by producing a new short strain of maize and three-element fertilizers, including phosphatic fertilizer, as well as microelement fertilizer, are produced in large quantities. This is fully proved by last year's farming. The agricultural leadership personnel and farmers, who were dubious about the Party's instruction on allotting 18 plants of maize to each *pyong* and did not carry it out properly, are now saying that they will plant more than 20 maize plants in each *pyong* this year, in the light of last year's experience.

Our farmers know well how to apply fertilizers. Only until a few years ago co-op farm management workers and farmers did not know well how to apply various fertilizers. Nowadays, however, everyone knows how to apply fertilizers to suit soil conditions and peculiarities of crops. Because young intellectuals who possess the knowledge of agricultural science and technology have gone to the countryside, widely disseminating agricultural science and technology among the farmers.

Our farmers now know well how to distribute crops in accordance with the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time.

In a word, through last year's farming, leadership personnel in agriculture and farmers have considerably raised their level of scientific and technical knowledge and gained valuable experience in farming on a scientific and technological basis.

Not only that. Many more technical personnel equipped with advanced scientific and technical knowledge have found their way into the co-op farms. Immediately after liberation, we established an agricultural college and began to train technicians for agriculture. Today our country has tens of thousands of technicians who graduated from agricultural colleges. But, in the past, because of the improper allocation of graduates of agricultural colleges, many agro-technicians worked in non-agricultural spheres. Recently, they have all been assigned to the field of agriculture. This markedly increased the number of agro-technicians working on the co-op farms.

Today in each province we have an agricultural college and a branch of the Academy of Agricultural Science. Our scientists in the field of agriculture have invented many varieties of high-yielding crops suitable for the terrain and climatic conditions of our country.

We have built up material foundations for a rapid increase in agricultural production.

As above-mentioned, since the ideological, scientific and technical, and material foundations have been built up for radically increasing agricultural production, if we wage a strenuous struggle, we will capture the grain height of eight million tons this year.

In order to do so, we must, first of all, secure 40,000 million plants of maize.

Maize farming still has great potentialities. Forty thousand million plants of maize will produce four million tons of maize, in case each plant yields 100 grammes. And if we obtain 120 grammes from each plant, there will be 4.8 million tons of maize.

In view of last year's output, we are sure to produce 3.6-3.7 million tons of rice this year. Therefore, if we reap 4.8 million tons of maize, the output of rice and maize alone will be 8.5 million tons, not counting wheat, beans, potatoes and so on.

The area of maize fields envisaged in the state plan this year is 680,000 *chongbo*, of which 600,000 *chongbo* are located less than 400 metres above the sea level and 80,000 *chongbo* more than 400 metres above the sea level. The 600,000 *chongbo* of fields less than 400 metres above the sea level are able to reap a stable harvest. This alone will produce four million tons of maize.

For this year's maize farming, big efforts must be directed especially to in-between and mountain areas and more potentialities be tapped for agriculture in highlands.

To increase the output of maize, we must strictly observe the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, plant new first filial generation of maize and produce decayed soil through a mass movement so as to carry through the task of applying 200 grammes of this soil to each maize plant. Then we will easily produce four to five million tons of maize this year.

A vigorous struggle must be waged to prevent the influence of a cold front.

It has been informed that the area of Arctic glaciers has increased 12 per cent. That is why the cold front is greatly affecting the weather of our country. The cold front is now pushing down from the North with such a great force that the hot and moist wind of the tropical zone cannot blow up. So this winter there is no snowfall and the cold wind continues to blow. The phenomenon of three cold days and four warm days, which is characteristic our winter, has changed.

In order to prevent our farming from being affected by the cold front it is necessary to introduce maize humus pots and cold-bed rice seedlings 100 per cent, observe the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and plant early-growing seeds. At the same time, cold moist fields must be improved actively. These measures will provide a good and stable harvest, no matter how changeable the climate and no matter how cold the weather.

What is important in making this year's farming a success is to produce large quantities of microelement, nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash fertilizers and send them to the countryside in good time. This year, the amount of chemical fertilizers to be applied to each *chongbo* of paddies should be as follows: 700 kg. of nitrogenous fertilizer and 700 kg. of phosphatic fertilizer for 150,000-ton counties, 650 kg. of nitrogenous fertilizer and 650 kg. of phosphatic fertilizer for 100,000-ton counties, 600 kg. of nitrogenous fertilizer and 600 kg. of phosphatic fertilizer for 80,000-ton counties and 500 kg. of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers each for other counties. As for maize fields, we had better supply the same amount of fertilizers both to the plain and in-between areas.

In order to supply fertilizers in accordance with this standard, the Mining Commission and the Ministry of Chemical Industry must guarantee their production.

People in the field of agricultural science and agricultural colleges and members of the three-revolution teams must actively introduce scientific farming methods, conduct many lectures and object lessons on the prevention of the influence of the cold front and go into the realities to help the farmers through their practical activities. Meanwhile, agro-scientists should work to produce more early growing seeds of new kinds endurable to the consequences of the cold front.

Thorough measures should be taken against drought. A severe drought is expected this year. From now, we must make many sprinkling machines, build ditches in the fields and dig many pools. Only then can we draw water from the pools and sprinkle it on the fields, so as to prevent damages from drought. Because last year was dry, there is no much water in our reservoirs now. Therefore, a campaign should be launched to harness all the water flowing down the streamlets and ditches and fill the reservoirs with it.

A widespread struggle should also be waged to produce large quantities of humus soil. This will prevent the influence of the cold front and boost grain output.

As soon as you go back from this congress, you must organize the production of humus soil. You should build humus soil factories where there are plenty of sawdust and miscellaneous bushes and, as you have seen in the model lectures here, the co-op farms should wage an energetic struggle to produce humus soil with their own efforts, by rotting rice straws and maize stalks and so on.

In the Paegam area where peat is abundant, a big factory should be built with state investment to make humus pots with peat; and also in other areas where peat is plentiful similar factories should be set up.

Land readjustment should be continued vigorously.

If we properly readjust the existing paddies and dry fields, it is tantamount to getting a new land of 100,000 *chongbo*. At present the actual maize output of the co-op farms often goes below the envisaged mark. Because there are many ridges and stones in the fields and the number of maize plants per *pyong* is not guaranteed. Therefore, it is necessary to remove unnecessary ridges and pick up stones so as to increase the number of the maize plants. It is also necessary to fill up craters in the fields and level the land. At the same time, ridges between the paddies should be removed and their areas be enlarged.

An active struggle should also be waged to improve the cold moist land.

In order to increase agricultural production, it is necessary to turn out many more tractors, trucks and various other modern farm machines and supply them to the countryside.

The tractor factories must conduct a campaign to produce and send an additional tractor for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land each year.

At the same time, all the factories and enterprises should conduct a mass movement to produce large quantities of accessories for tractors and trucks and supply them to the countryside.

Industry should produce for the countryside many rice-transplanting, weeding and harvesting machines demanded by the farmers.

The co-op farms should keep the tractors, trucks and trailing farm machines in proper order and increase their utility rate, so as to mechanize all labour-consuming farm work. This year mechanization must be introduced actively in transplanting maize humus pots and all the rice planting be done with machines. Various kinds of trailing farm machines must be designed and produced to mechanize weeding, additional manuring and the spraying of agricultural chemicals.

We had an unprecedented bumper harvest last year, but because we were short of the means of transport, we failed to gather in the grain from fields in good time and lost much of it. Therefore, it is essential to solve the problem of the means of transport.

Tractor-drawn cars must be produced in plenty so that each tractor will have one or two trailing vehicles.

Nowadays the young people in the countryside are not willing to use ox-carts, but, since tractors and trucks are short in supply, they should be made and used.

In order to solve the problem of rural transport, each county is organizing a rural auto-transport corps under the county co-op farm management committee, and these corps should exclusively guarantee the transportation of fertilizers, grain and commodities for farming villages. The Administration Council must provide the countryside with 500 "Sungri 58" trucks out of their monthly production.

Many mobile thrashers should also be turned out for the countryside. Hundreds of thousands of tons of grain are lost while being carried out of fields and thrashed. Therefore, you must gather in the grain in good time and thrash it properly. The best way is to make a lot of mobile thrashers to do thrashing right in the fields. Only then can the grain be brought in without waste.

We must manufacture many straw bag-weaving machines and rope-making machines for the countryside. All necessary storehouses should also be built.

In this way, we will see to it that not a grain is lost by taking full measures for putting things right after harvest.

Arable land must be protected and managed well.

The state bodies and factories and enterprises must care not to encroach upon the arable land. Such practice must be controlled strictly by the law. We should examine the existing land administration law and make up shortcomings, if any, to tighten the judicial discipline for the protection of the arable land.

In conclusion, let me speak briefly about how to make full preparations against war.

We are now building socialism in direct confrontation with the US imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction and bellicose elements. The enemies continue to step up their aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic and are watching for a chance of invasion.

Because of the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their lackeys war may break out again at any moment in our country. Therefore, we must make thorough war preparations to get ready against any surprise attack from the enemy.

The important task facing the agricultural working people in war preparations is that of producing more grain and laying up sufficient provisions.

One of the major factors of our victory over the US imperialists during the past Fatherland Liberation War is that we had sufficient food reserves. Right after liberation we enforced the system of agricultural tax in kind and secured much food reserves with the grain delivered to the state by the peasants. That time the state's food reserves reached hundreds of thousands of tons and we even exported some of them because we lacked stores to keep them. As we had such great food reserves, we could supply food to our people even in the difficult situation of the war and win victory in the fight against the enemy. Drawing on this experience we must produce more grain and keep enough food in stock.

Last year the agricultural working people farmed well, so the state has stocked hundreds of thousands of tons of food. If we farm well again this year and capture the height of eight million tons of grain, we will accumulate another one million tons of grain and more. If we have several million tons of food in reserve, our country will be very rich and vanquish any enemy.

All the functionaries in the agricultural spheres should wage a vigorous battle to increase the production of grain and secure more food reserves. In order to obtain sufficient food reserves, we should produce more grain and, at the same time, strengthen the struggle to economize on it. We must thoroughly eliminate all practices of wasting grain in the countryside and wage a firm struggle to save even one gramme more of rice.

To economize and sufficiently reserve fuel oil is a very important problem in preparing against war.

In order to economize fuel oil, we should improve and keep in good shape the fuel oil supply systems of tractor engines. The co-op farms must not allow the tractors to stand idle with their engines started or to carry a little load, wasting fuel.

Next in importance for war preparations is to be fully ready to guarantee agricultural production satisfactorily even in war conditions.

If war breaks out in the future, electricity may not be regularly supplied to the countryside. Therefore, gas engines or heavy oil engines should be prepared from now in the field of the rural economy so as to operate water pumps, even if there is war and electricity is not supplied.

And measures should be taken for the countryside to produce fertilizers locally even if war starts. As I told leading officials of the Ministry of Chemical Industry some time ago, many small fertilizer factories with the capacity of 1,000 tons, 2,000 tons and 5,000 tons should be built in localities. These factories can be built as many as we want, because they do not need high compounding towers. If it is difficult to set up the process of solidifying liquid ammonia, it can be used as it is. Liquid ammonia is good for maize farming.

I am not going farther into the tasks for the rural economy because they are clearly pointed out in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", and I have talked a lot about them during this congress. Last year also, I referred to them on many occasions.

I hope that under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions, Party organizations of different levels, the leadership bodies in agriculture, all the agricultural working people and members of the three-revolution teams in charge of agriculture will advance dynamically to fulfil as soon as possible the tasks set forth in the rural theses and at the Fifth Party Congress.

TALK WITH THE PANAMANIAN JOURNALIST DELEGATION

KIM IL SUNG

(September 1, 1974)

On behalf of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to warmly welcome you.

You are the first guests to visit our country as Panamanian journalists. So we received you as most distinguished guests, as we would a government delegation.

Your visit to our country will greatly help towards strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Panamanian peoples. I firmly believe that your visit to our country will mark an occasion for a more favourable development of relations between our two peoples.

Allow me to express my deep thanks to you for coming to our country and inspiring our people in their struggle for national reunification and socialist construction. I am also grateful for your good words for our country and our people and for me.

I am very glad to meet you envoys of the Panamanian people today and become an intimate friend with you.

You asked me a number of questions, which I am now going to answer briefly.

Let me begin with our educational policy.

Before entering upon the educational policy, I would like to brief you on the historical conditions of our country. Then, I think, you will have a correct understanding of our educational policy.

As you know, geographically ours is a small country situated between large countries. Its history is full of twists and turns. The feudal rulers, obsessed with flunkeyism, did not think of developing the country; they were split into factions and engrossed in factional strife, each backed by a great power. They scrambled for power, one faction supported by this great power and another by that great power. Therefore, our people were not in a position to acquire political knowledge or scientific and technological knowledge to develop the country.

As a result of the factional strife of the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers, our country was swallowed up by the Japanese imperialists in 1910 and our people were forced to live as colonial slaves for 36 years under Japanese imperialist rule.

Our people waged a valiant struggle to liquidate the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and liberate the homeland and, finally, in 1945 they vanquished Japanese imperialism and won national independence.

Through their nearly half a century's bitter experience of colonial slavery our people were firmly determined not to be deprived of the country by imperialists again. We are resolved to reunify the divided country by all means in our generation and build a rich and powerful country and hand it over to our posterity.

In order that the younger generation may not be oppressed and exploited by imperialism, we must bring them up to be dependable masters of the country.

Our country had a very few cadres of its own in the past. In order to build a sovereign and independent state, a country must have its own cadres who serve their people, their nation. Cadres decide everything. It cannot achieve its prosperity and progress unless it trains its own cadres for the nation.

In order to build a rich, powerful and civilized country, it is also necessary to raise the political and cultural standards of the entire people. Particularly when a small country wants to secure political independence and achieve economic self-support and self-defence in guarding the nation, all its people must be politically awakened and acquire highly developed science and technology.

Therefore, from the first days of liberation the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic defined the education of the people and the training of the nation's cadres as the most important task in building a new society and have directed great efforts to this work.

We are dedicating our primary efforts to the education and training of our youth and children, though our country is not yet well-off and has quite a few difficulties. We are now devoting everything to the future. We underwent all sufferings, deprived of the right to study under the old colonial rule and we are struggling to see that our rising generation live in happiness, free of such sufferings, and are striving to bring them up to be full-fledged masters of a new society without exploitation and oppression.

In the education of our younger generation, we adhere to the policy of coordinating school, social and home education. We do not attach importance to school education only. It is true that school education is most important in the education of youth and children. However, school education alone is not enough to fully educate the young people. Only when it is properly bound with social and home education, is it possible to educate our youth and children to be revolutionaries and excellent cadres serving the nation.

In school, social and home education, our Party, basing itself on the principles of socialist pedagogy, puts main emphasis on training youth and children to have the spirit of socialist patriotism, the spirit of opposing imperialism and ardently loving the socialist homeland. This is our main educational line.

What is important in socialist pedagogy is to educate the younger generation to oppose imperialism and have the attitude of a master towards revolution. It is also important to educate the rising generation to endlessly love the socialist homeland and discard the antiquated and rotten elements of their nation's cultural heritage and traditions and develop good elements in keeping with the requirements of the reality.

Socialist pedagogy also demands that the younger generation are educated to like to work for the country and the people, take loving care of all the wealth created by the people and strive to acquire scientific knowledge and technology needed to build a good society.

In a word, the basic principle of socialist pedagogy is to educate people to be socialist patriots and new communist type of men who struggle with all devotion for the country and the people, with the collectivist spirit of "One for all and all for one".

We can say what I have mentioned above is the fundamental policy maintained by us for the education of youth and children. If you read some books written by us, I think, you will be able to know more specifically about our Party's policy of educating youth and children.

By carrying through our Party's educational policy our country has achieved many successes in the education of youth and children and in the training of the nation's cadres.

We had few technical personnel of our own right after liberation. Today, however, we have 600,000 graduates from universities and colleges or from higher technical schools.

The Japanese imperialists did not teach Koreans any technology before. Immediately after liberation our country had only several tens of university graduates. During Japanese imperialist rule our country had only one university—in Seoul. Even this single university had only literature and law faculties, not a technological faculty. So, we had only some lawyers and doctors but no scientists or technicians of our own.

After liberation we greatly treasured and took good care of the small number of intellectuals. Although they came from wealthy families, they had anti-imperialist consciousness and national revolutionary spirit, because, while studying, they had been subjected to national discrimination by the Japanese imperialists. Therefore, we generously enlisted and educated them to serve their nation and their people.

The intellectuals educated by us took an active part in the building of a new country and did a lot of work particularly in training the nation's technicians. As a result, we have a large army of our own cadres today.

Now, with our own cadres we conduct education, run factories and enterprises and excellently manage the state and society. We are greatly proud of this success. This success achieved by us is a shining victory for the correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

We will strive to implement our Party's educational policy more thoroughly in the future.

A compulsory 11-year education is now in force in our country. It is a compulsory education of the highest form, comprising compulsory one-year preschool education and compulsory 10-year schooling.

By enforcing the compulsory 11-year education we are bringing up all members of the rising generation to be able builders of socialism and communism equipped with the perfect knowledge of secondary schooling.

We are also bending much efforts to the work to raise the level of the general knowledge of the working people and their cultural and technological level, while paying deep attention to the education of the rising generation.

The overwhelming majority of our adults could not study science and technology in the past owing to the heinous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The aged people who were denied the opportunity of receiving systematic education before have already graduated from the working people's schools and now study at the working people's middle schools set up at factories and enterprises. We will help all of them acquire the knowledge surpassing the level of middle school graduates.

We are also making sure that all the working people learn more than one technique. In this way, we intend to rapidly raise our country's level of science and technology which were backward before.

Working people and officials take to flunkeyism unless their scientific and technical level is high. If one falls behind others in science and technology, one naturally looks up to others and worships developed countries.

If one fails to develop one's national culture and art, one is forced to bring in foreign culture and art and cannot prevent the cultural penetration of imperialism. We strictly guard against the penetration into our country of all brands of decadent reactionary bourgeois culture and way of life disseminated by the imperialists.

In order to bar the cultural penetration of imperialism, it is necessary to create and develop Juche-based national culture and art. Juche-based national culture and art must be national in form and socialist in content and must effectively serve the masses of the people in their political and cultural life.

It is very important to educate cadres in raising the political and cultural level of society as a whole.

Only when the political and ideological level and technical and practical level of the cadres, the commanders of revolution, are high, is it possible to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction and satisfactorily solve the question of raising the cultural and technical level of all the working people.

I have heard that you visited the National Economy Institute yesterday. Our country has many such institutes of higher learning. There we train and re-educate officials of state and economic organs and management personnel of factories and enterprises.

In our country there is also the Higher Party School which trains and re-educates Party workers and there are communist colleges in provinces. In addition, there are schools to train officials of the working people's organizations, the Institute of Foreign Relations and military universities. As you see, besides ordinary universities and colleges, our country has many institutions of higher learning to train and re-educate cadres for different spheres.

At these institutions of higher learning, we arm our cadres with our Party's revolutionary idea and policies and impart them knowledge needed to manage and operate state and economic organs, factories and enterprises in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Our country has also a system under which the entire people study.

Our Party regards study as a revolutionary task. We have established a revolutionary habit of study whereby the whole Party, all the people and the entire army study under the motto: "Studying is the first and foremost task for a revolutionary."

In addition, our country has a system whereby all the functionaries study more than two hours every day, after work. They also attend a lecture every Wednesday and study collectively half a day on Saturdays. And all cadres receive re-education at schools for one month every year, with their names kept on the rolls of their workplaces.

As the whole nation and the entire people study in this way, our people's political and ideological level and cultural and technical level are rising quickly.

We are planning to increase the number of our intellectuals to one million in the near future by intensifying school education and thoroughly establishing the system under which the entire people study.

We are now striving to working-classize all our people. And we intend to intellectualize them in the future. The intellectualization of the working people sounds like turning them into petty-bourgeoisie. So we have not used this expression very often. But, today, by intellectuals we mean the revolutionary intellectuals of the working class, not the petty-bourgeois intellectuals as a stratum of the old society. Therefore, when all the working people have been working-classized, we may use the word intellectualization, I think.

Our present educational policy makes the state responsible for the education of the entire people. Thus, in our country, as many as 3.5 million children are growing up at nurseries and kindergartens under the care of the state and society and 4.5 million students are studying at schools of all levels from the primary school to the university. This means that more than half of the population, in addition to those who study while on the job, receive education at the expense of the state. Educating more than half of the population at state expense involves large spendings. However, we do not regard it as a burden; we are proud of it. It is rather hard for us now but the prospects are very bright.

Our people educated by our Party will never again be subjugated by the imperialists or return to the society where exploitation and oppression prevail. Nor will they take to flunkeyism. They will take part in socialist construction as masters with high national pride and confidence. Through the active struggle of our people our country will be turned into a more prosperous socialist state and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland be definitively achieved.

I can tell you many more things if I go into the details of our educational policy. But I think my answer has basically resolved your question.

Now, on the question of Korea's reunification.

Our people have struggled for the country's reunification for nearly 30 years since it was divided into the north and the south because of the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists.

The struggle for national reunification in our country is a struggle between the patriots and the traitors. We are energetically struggling for the complete independence and reunification of the country, whereas the south Korean authorities are manoeuvring to perpetuate the division, still leaving one half of the country to the imperialists. The reunification is patriotic and the division is treacherous.

I am not going to slander the south Korean authorities or dig down their past in your presence. But, to tell the truth, their treacheries began as far back as before liberation. When we were fighting the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the south Korean authorities betrayed the nation and served as officers in the Japanese imperialist army.

We cannot tolerate the south Korean authorities obstructing national reunification and selling south Korea to the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists today. Our people will decisively frustrate all the manoeuvres of the partitionists and surely win the cause of national reunification.

The position of the Government of our Republic with regard to the question of national reunification is clear. We hold that this question must be solved independently on democratic principles by peaceful means without any interference from outside forces. This is our invariable position.

We have advanced numerous concrete proposals for the independent, peaceful solution of the question of the country's reunification and made every possible effort for their implementation.

Most typical of our recent proposals is the five-point proposition of national reunification announced in June last year. The keynote of this proposition is to eliminate the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south; materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts; convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south; institute a North-South Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo; and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Our five-point proposition for national reunification is a most just proposition which correctly reflects the will and desire of the entire Korean people; it is a most reasonable proposition acceptable to anyone who really wants the country to be reunified. Therefore, all the people throughout north and south Korea as well as the broad strata of the world's people are actively supporting and hailing our proposition.

The US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities, however, are dead set against our just proposition for national reunification.

The US imperialists and Japanese militarists are working to hamper the reunification of Korea and permanently divide the north and south of our country into "two Koreas". Because only by perpetuating the partition of our country, can they reduce south Korea to their permanent military base and commodity market.

Through the North-South Joint Statement of 1972, the south Korean authorities solemnly pledged to the whole nation that they would endeavour to reunify the country independently and peacefully. However, encouraged by the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists, they have gone back on this pledge and are taking the course of further intensifying their manoeuvres to divide the nation. Following the US imperialists' "two Koreas" policy, they insist that the north and south of Korea should enter the UN separately. They mean to freeze and perpetuate the division of our nation.

The south Korean authorities are zealously stepping up the "two Koreas" plot on the one hand and, on the other, intensifying the fascist repression of the south Korean people as never before. By doing this, they are attempting to prolong their crumbling ruling system even for a few days.

These manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities cannot but encounter a strong resistance of the people. Enraged at the schemes of internal and external partitionists to perpetuate the split of the nation and the south Korean reactionaries' manoeuvres for fascistization, the south Korean people have valiantly risen in a struggle against them.

Last spring there was the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" in south Korea, and this alone clearly shows how bravely the south Korean people are fighting.

The persistent struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people scared the south Korean reactionaries, so that they bestially suppressed it under the cloak of "Anti-Communism". In a little more than three months from last April, the south Korean authorities arrested and imprisoned over 2,800 south Koreans of various strata including youths and students and monstrously sentenced many of them to death on the absurd charge of being "Communists".

In south Korea today anyone who oppsses the present south Korean rulers, whether he is a student or an intellectual or a religious man, is made a target of repression, a victim of "Anti-Communism". As you know, the south Korean reactionaries brought poet Kim Ji Ha to the military tribunal and imposed life imprisonment on him on a charge of having written a poem that criticized them. They put on trial and have been repressing Kim Dae Jung who ran "for presidency" on the ticket of the New Democratic Party in the 1971 "presidential election". They kidnapped him in Japan in broad daylight because he had opposed their treacherous policies. Recently the south Korean reactionaries imprisoned a Catholic bishop named Chi Hak Sun.

At present the south Korean reactionaries are harshly punishing many people on charges of having connections with us. However, they have no connections at all with us nor are they Communists. They are patriots who demand the reunification of the country and democratization of south Korean society; they are ordinary youths and students, intellectuals and religious people of south Korea.

It is not on our orders that the south Korean people and personages of various sections are fighting against the south Korean reactionaries. As we always say, where there is oppression there will be resistance and where there is resistance there will be the revolutionary struggle of the people. A revolutionary struggle is inevitable when the south Korean authorities are cruelly trampling down and repressing the people under the cloak of "Anti-Communism".

The struggle the south Korean people are waging today is a patriotic struggle to prevent a permanent split of the nation and accelerate the reunification of the country; it is a righteous struggle for the democratization of south Korean society.

A widespread movement is now under way in many countries to condemn the south Korean reactionaries' row of fascist suppression and save the arrested and imprisoned youth, students and figures of various circles in south Korea. The press of the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries and even prime ministers of capitalist countries protest and denounce the south Korean reactionaries' fascist manoeuvres going against the trend of the times.

We firmly support the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy. We regard it as our lofty national duty to support and encourage their patriotic struggle.

If the struggle against fascism and for democracy is crowned with victory and a democratic figure takes over power in south Korea, our people will be able to achieve the country's reunification at an early date by means of establishing an all-Korea unified government with the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the democratic forces in south Korea.

Next, you asked me what influence the Juche idea can exert on the third world people's struggle to achieve independence and social and economic progress. Let me answer it briefly.

It would be correct to say that our Juche idea is evoking a strong sympathy among the world's people and, especially, among the third world people rather than to say that it has influence on the revolutionary struggle of the third world people.

Today the Juche idea is capturing a great sympathy among many people of the world. I think this is primarily because this idea conforms with the aspirations of the world's people for independence.

Ours is an era when peoples demand independence. Today even the capitalist nations, to say nothing of the socialist nations, want to take the road of independence and, especially, the third world people who were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists over a long period are advancing under the uplifted banner of independence.

The Juche idea is an idea we propounded for the first time, proceeding from the requirements of the Korean revolution and basing ourselves on the experience of the Korean revolution. But it also fully accords with the aspirations of the world's people.

In my opinion, the Juche idea is arousing a great response among the third world people, also because it points to the most correct way to struggle for the building of a new life for the third world people.

Now the third world people have before them the task of consolidating the already won national independence and achieving the prosperity of their countries. The principal question here is whether to take the road to capitalism or the road to socialism. If the third world countries take the road to capitalism, they may be enslaved again by the imperialists. This is why many countries of the third world are now advancing toward socialism.

If they are to take the road to socialism, it is necessary for the third world countries to learn from the experiences of socialist countries. But their experiences are not entirely applicable to the third world countries. Therefore, if they want to follow the road to socialism, the third world countries should apply the experiences of socialist countries to suit the interests of their peoples and their specific conditions. In other words, they must have the stand of Juche.

The Juche idea is an idea that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the people and the motive force of revolution and construction also lies in the masses of the people.

The master of revolution in each country is its people. They should have the attitude of a master towards the revolution in their country and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by their own efforts in keeping with the interests of its people and the specific conditions of their country.

Our experience tells that it is very harmful to mechanically apply foreign experience in the building of socialism. This can be compared to the fact that food can be digested well only when one chews it well but if one swallows it up instead of chewing it well, one will suffer from indigestion. One chews food and swallows it if it suits his taste and spews it if it does not. Likewise, one must accept foreign experience when it meets the interests of his people and the specific conditions of his country and must reject it when it does not.

When foreigners ask us to tell about our experience, we always say that our experience may not be applicable to the actual conditions of other countries and that, therefore, they must use it only for their reference and acquire their own experience that will suit the specific conditions of their own countries.

It is by no means an easy job for one to hold fast to independence in revolution and construction and work out correct lines and policies in conformity with the interests of one's people and the specific conditions of one's country.

Our people, taking the Juche idea as their guiding compass, have thoroughly embodied the Juche idea in all the political, economic, military and cultural spheres, and thereby won a great victory in the revolution and construction. This great victory won by our people in the building of a new life clearly proves the correctness and vitality of the Juche idea.

If the countries of the third world are to consolidate the already won national independence and firmly uphold independence in politics, they should achieve economic independence. In achieving their economic independence they must strengthen economic and technical cooperation among them.

We maintain that the third world countries must not only unite politically but also cooperate economically and technically.

At present the third world countries are waging a vigorous struggle to protect their natural resources. At the UN Special Conference on Raw Material and Development held some time ago, the third world countries struggled in unity to protect their resources. The recent third UN Conference on Sea Laws held in Venezuela discussed the questions of 200-mile territorial waters and economic waters. It is very good that the third world people are struggling like this to protect their territory and resources in their territorial waters.

The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' pillage but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives. It is very important here for the third world countries to exchange each other's good experience and techniques and cooperate with each other economically.

The third world countries not only possess abundant resources but also have plenty of experience and techniques that can be exchanged each other.

As we said some time ago when we met Peruvian correspondents, the fish processing technique is developed in Peru and we may learn this technique. We may also learn the oil processing technique from Arab countries.

Our country also has good experiences and techniques that can be passed on to other countries. For example, we can pass on our experience of irrigation to the third world countries. Agricultural irrigation has already been completed in our country. We are very proud of this.

Though the third world countries are on the road of development, each of them has a few kinds of useful techniques.

Today there are one hundred and more developing third world countries. If each of these countries exchanges one good experience and technique, it can have one hundred good experiences and techniques. If each of them exchanges ten, it can have 1,000 good experiences and techniques. Therefore, if the third world countries increase economic and technical cooperation, they can do a tremendous thing and achieve their economic independence in a short period, without relying on great powers.

The third world countries must quickly achieve economic independence, along with political independence, by strengthening economic and technical cooperation. In the past a few great powers lorded it over the world. But now the third world people who make up the overwhelming majority of the world's population must become masters of the world.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the struggle of the Panamanian people to secure their complete and practical sovereignty and legitimate rights in the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people fully support the Panamanian people's struggle to put an end to the US imperialist occupation of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone and win complete and practical sovereignty and legitimate rights.

The Panamanian people have waged a strenuous struggle to restore the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone. Especially, these days the Panamanian people are dynamically waging a mass struggle to terminate the US imperialists' colonial domination and plunder of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone and achieve their legitimate rights.

The Panamanian people's struggle to win their sovereignty and legitimate rights in the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone is a righteous struggle to guarantee their territorial integrity and defend their national sovereignty and national dignity.

In the name of the Korean people, we express firm solidarity with the Panamanian people in their righteous struggle.

Geographically Korea and Panama are far away from each other. But the Korean people have always followed with keen interests the struggle of the Panamanian people.

Since General Omar Torrijos Herrera took power in 1968, the Government of the Republic of Panama has been enforcing progressive policies which accord with the interests of the Panamanian people.

The Government of the Republic of Panama has taken a number of measures—agrarian reform, democratization of the educational system, nationalization of power industries, organization of agricultural cooperatives, and restriction on the acquisition of profits by the US imperialist monopolies and big local capitalists. All these measures are very progressive ones to defend national independence and sovereignty and achieve the prosperity of the country.

Especially, it is very good that the Panamanian people are demanding independence. This shows that our two peoples have common ideas and standpoints. The Government of the Republic of Panama claims a 200-mile sea limit. This position is same with ours.

We actively support all the revolutionary steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Panama and the valorous struggle of the Panamanian people.

We also fully support and highly estimate the independent policies pursued by General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Our people regard the Panamanian people's victory as their own. The DPRK Government and the Korean people are firmly convinced that the courageous Panamanian people will win complete national independence and sovereignty at an early date, rallied close around General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

The US imperialists are now infringing not only on the Panamanian people's independence and sovereignty but also on the Korean people's independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people and the Panamanian people are struggling against the common enemy and fighting for the common goal and ideal. The Korean people will always stand firm by the fighting Panamanian people in the battle against the common enemy and give active support and encouragement to the Panamanian people in the just struggle.

I hope that our two peoples will further cement friendship and solidarity and advance shoulder to shoulder in the joint struggle against imperialism.

Let me conclude my answers to your questions. Thank you for your kind attention.

You are a mission that has built an arch bridge of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Panama. I again warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Let us work together to materialize more frequent visits between our two peoples in the future.

I hope you will visit our country again.

School, Society and Home Work Together for Education of New Generation

Today in our country 3,500,000 children are growing up in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense, and 4,500,000 youngsters study at schools of all levels from primary school to university. This means that more than a half of the population, except those who study while on the job, get education at state expense.

The state brings up the rising generation into communist revolutionaries of a new type equipped with sound thought, knowledge and strong body who will be able to participate in the revolution and construction with the attitude of a master.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the education of our younger generation, we adhere to the policy of coordinating school, social and home education.... Only when school education is properly bound with social and home education, is it possible to educate our youth and children in a revolutionary way and bring them up to be excellent cadres serving the nation."

Thanks to the close combination of school, social and home educations, our new generation are growing up to be men of a new communist type well prepared intellectually, morally and physically. We find such fine example in the pupils of 3D class, double model Juvenile Corps branch, of the Chollima Kangge Senior Middle School in Kangge, youth city, in the northern region of our country.

These third-year pupils of the senior middle school are still Juvenile Corps members of 12-13 wearing red scarves around their necks but their hearts are already full of a lofty revolutionary determination to be single-heartedly faithful to the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, disregarding life and death, and devote themselves to the revolution guided by him.

It is due, above all, to our school education which thoroughly embodies the principles of the socialist pedagogy put forward by the great leader that all of them have grown up to be a new generation of the revolution with such a high revolutionary consciousness.

The teachers of this school are doing their utmost to educate and train the rising generation, bearing deep in mind the leader's teaching that the major groundwork for forming revolutionaries must be laid by school education.

They train their pupils not as bookworms but as revolutionaries who would shoulder the future of the fatherland. They cultivate the pupils in the infinite loyalty to the leader, teaching even a single word, and explain a mathematic formula so that they can use it for the revolution and construction in the future.

The same is true of Labour Heroine Kim Sun Ok, teacher of geography in charge of this class.

She told pupils about the irrigation policy of our Party, explaining the rivers of Korea. Her vivid and graphic explanation gave the pupils a clear understanding of the fact that the water of the rivers which had long flowed uselessly into seas from ancient times runs up the mountains through the 4th or 5th stage pumping stations to irrigate fields as life-giving water in our era thanks to the wise guidance of the leader. Picturing in their mind the face of the fatherland which has turned into a "country of irrigation" in a short span of time, the pupils not only knew the rivers of their country but had a boundless pride in having the great leader and were deeply convinced that there would be nothing impossible for them if they do as taught by the leader.

All the teachers of the school educate the pupils in this way.

After school, this class conduct different extracurricular activities according to the plan of the Juvenile Corps branch under the guidance of the instructor of the school Juvenile Corps and the teacher in charge of the class.

The fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung always pays deep attention to bringing up the rising generation to be reliable successors to our revolution

Particularly on every Saturday, the Juvenile Corps members' day, various extracurricular activities are organized. The pupils have branch discussion meeting or meetings for sharing impressions of "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" and films. They also learn new songs and dancing and have sports games. At times they go in groups to factories, enterprises, coop farms and people's residential districts for art performances, Party policy propaganda and hygienic propaganda. They collect scrap iron and conduct other activities to fulfil the "Midget Six-Year Plan" designed to assist the country in socialist economic construction. They carry out "greening guards" activities, tending the flower gardens in streets and planting trees in hills and mountains.

In the course, they prepare themselves as able socio-political figures and men of a new communist type who value and take good care of the state and public property and like to work.

The public educational institutions which keep close relations with schools play an important role in rearing the students to be reliable reserves of the revolution.

There are many extracurricular educational institutions in Kangge, as in other places in our country.

Almost all pupils of this class are members of various circles in the "Thousand-Ri-Journey-for-Study Students and Children's Palace," where they receive systematic extracurricular training according to their hobby and aptitude. They deepen what they learned in their classroom in the "group for the study of the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and music, dance, fine arts, callisthenics, national defence, radio and communications circles run by the palace.

Many pupils of the class are members of the Kangge Youth Sports Club. In basketball, volleyball, table-tennis, boxing and other circles they cultivate strong will and acquire sports techniques. Each circle has its own instructor.

They also go camping every year and often visit revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary historic places, factories, enterprises and coop farms. Through this, they get sound social education and harden their body and mind.

Children's library also plays an important part as one of extracurricular educational institutions.

At the beginning of this year, the library held a meeting for sharing the impressions of the revolutionary novel "Thousand-ri Journey for Study," participated mainly by the pupils of this class in close contact with the school.

This revolutionary novel describes the great leader's boyhood in his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history. It draws a vivid picture of the fatherly Marshal leaving his parents and making a "thousand-ri journey for study" widely known to the world, a thousand-ri hard journey on foot from Pataokou in northeast China to Mangyongdae, his native place, at the age of eleven, in order to know Korea and save her.

Speaking of their impressions of the novel, pupils unanimously expressed their firm resolve to learn from the leader's boyhood and travel themselves thousand *ri* which the leader had covered in person and to prepare themselves as revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the leader.

After that, the pupils made a thousand-ri march according to the school plan. In the course of the 13-day march, they equipped themselves with boundless loyalty to the fatherly Marshal and saw and learned much from the reality of the country seething with a battle for grand socialist construction.

Our students and pupils also get good home education.

Their parents are all true revolutionary soldiers of our Party who carry out their revolutionary tasks with flying colors at factories, enterprises, coop farms and the state institutions. They devote deep concern to training their children to be fine successors to the revolution.

In home education, they pay primary attention to firmly arming their children with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, making them learn from his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and raising them to be Korean revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution.

Parents feel a high sense of responsibility for forging a new generation of the revolution and have in constant touch with schools and social educational institutions.

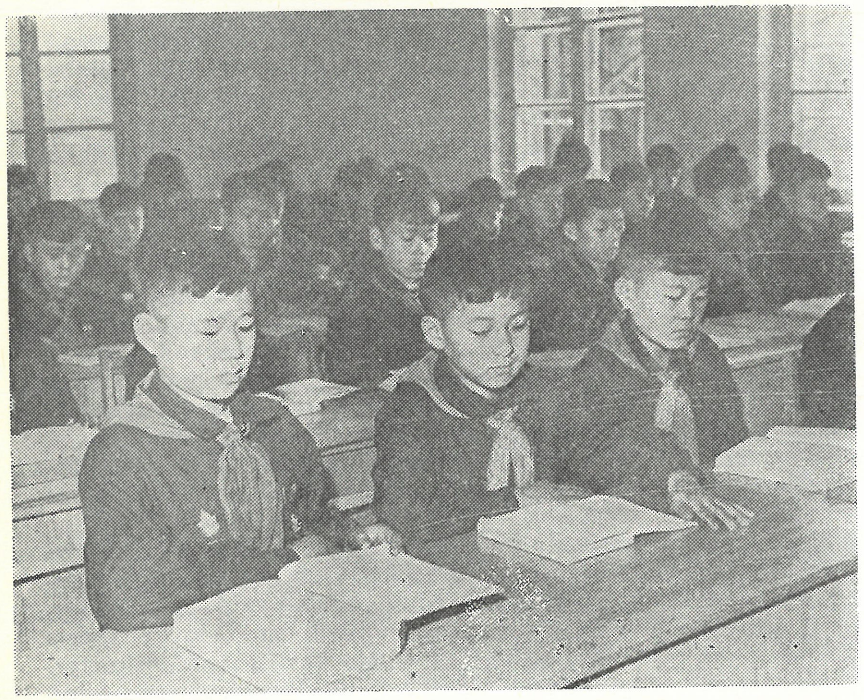
The parents of the pupils in this class keep in constant touch with teachers to discuss the problems arising in the education of their sons.

Many of them volunteer to assist the teachers in their pupils' extracurricular activities; they help the pupils in their afterschool study and their lives in the Juvenile Corps organization.

As a result of the thorough implementation of the Party's educational policy of closely combining school education, social education and home education, a really great success was gained as is clearly seen from this class.

Today, all the pupils of this class are growing up to be socialist patriots, men of a new communist type, who fight devotedly for the leader and the Party, the fatherland and the people with the collectivist spirit of "One for all and all for one." All of them are honour or top honour pupils and are well trained in culture and arts. They are well prepared physically for work and national defence.

In order to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary idea of the fatherly Marshal, pupils are absorbed in reading



After school pupils take an active part in art circle activities

They are fully displaying communist virtues, too.

There is a beautiful pavilion named Mangmijong by the school. In early 1954, after the ceasefire, the respected and beloved leader gave highly important instructions on the direction of Kangge construction, looking down at the city from the pavilion on the side of the Tokno-gang River.

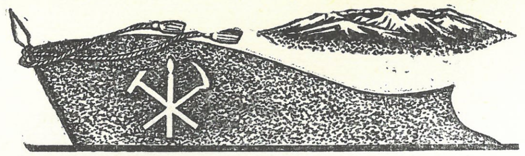
After that the leader visited there many times. Since then, a schoolboy cleaned the historic place every morning and tended beautiful flowers there with utmost care. He was Kim Sok Gi, a pupil of the Kangge Senior Middle School. After he graduated from the school, his younger brother Kim Sok San and then his younger sisters Kim In Ok and Kim In Son followed his example.

Following their example, the pupils of this class make it a rule to keep Inpungru Hill where the bronze statue of the great leader stands and the streets neat and clean. Stories about their beautiful deeds are too many to tell.

The pupils will be in the fourth year after a few months. Then they will take off the red scarves of the Juvenile Corps members and become proud members of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

They will grow up most happily in the world to be men of a new communist type who will shoulder the future of the revolution, learning to their hearts' content under the great concern and care of school, society and home until they graduate from university.

Li Yong Kang



The Glorious 30 Years of the WPK (3)

The Nature and Mission of the WPK, Powerful Vanguard Detachment and General Staff of the Korean Revolution

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“The Workers' Party is the organized vanguard detachment of the Korean working masses, made up of best, advanced elements of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals with the working class, the main force of our nation, as its core.” (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 172.)

The Workers' Party of Korea founded and guided by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the vanguard and organized detachment of our working class and all other toiling masses and the highest form of revolutionary organization of all our working masses' organizations.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a party of the revolutionaries who believe in the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, its founder and guide, and fight to carry it into effect.

The Workers' Party of Korea represents the interests of the Korean nation and Korean people as a political organization formed of the advanced fighters of the working people—the workers, peasants and intellectuals—who are armed firmly with the leader's revolutionary idea and fight devotedly for the interests of the toiling masses and for the victory of the socialist-communist cause.

The leading role of the Workers' Party of Korea in the revolution and construction is ensured by the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the great Juche idea, shows the Party and the people clear prospects and fighting goals and puts forth correct strategies and tactics at every stage of the revolutionary development, creatively developing the revolutionary theory of the working class: and he organizes and mobilizes the masses for their implementation. He thereby leads the revolution and construction along the absolutely correct road to victory.

Our Party is not only the vanguard detachment of the working class and other toiling masses, but also an organized unit which is united closely by the monolithic ideology, the Juche idea.

Our Party is an organized detachment which is formed and operates under the sole guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism; it is a strong combat detachment which thinks and acts on the great revolutionary idea and intention of the leader and operates according to one discipline.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the sole representative of the thought and will of the entire Party members and people, the heart in the struggle for the revolution and construction and the supreme brain in the leadership.

Therefore, our Party's solid monolithic ideological system, the ideological system of Juche—which requires the entire Party members and people to carry out the revolution and construction under the sole guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, rallied closely around him—provides a decisive guarantee for further consolidating and developing our Party's organizational, ideological and theoretical bases and for making the Party play its role properly as the vanguard detachment and the organized unit of the working class.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a direct heir to the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung consist of his great revolutionary ideology, the ideological system of Juche, immortal revolutionary exploits and valuable experiences in struggle and the revolutionary work method and the popular style of work. They are the most precious revolutionary wealth which our Party and people should totally inherit and develop from generation to generation and the dependable capital and roots of the Korean revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea is guided solely by the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in its activity.

The revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great revolutionary ideology of the Juche era, a new historical era when the masses of the people have appeared as the masters of the world and carve out their destiny independently and creatively. His revolutionary ideology is an integral system of Juche idea, theory and method fathered by him and it is a perfect communist revolutionary theory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology, the great revolutionary banner in the Juche era, is the great guiding ideology, theory and method of guidance for the revolution which represents the whole historical period from the present era to the communist future; and it is an encyclopedic ideology which gives full answers to all the new questions posed by struggles for national liberation and class emancipation, the building of socialism-communism and by the world revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea resolutely fights against opportunism and bourgeois ideologies of all hues in the international communist and working-class movements and for the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a revolutionary party which fights to reunify the country and achieve the nationwide victory of the socialist-communist cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“The aim of the Korean Communists is to reunify their country, carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction on a nation-wide scale, and then build communism. Our Party, leading the entire Korean people, is striving to achieve this aim.” (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 203.)

The immediate goal of the Workers' Party of Korea is to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and fulfil the task of national-liberation people's democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale; and its ultimate goal is to build a communist society.

In order to attain these goals, the Workers' Party of Korea makes it its general programme to dye the whole society with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This general programme requires making all the members of society true communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the leader and completely remoulding society as demanded by the leader's revolutionary ideology, and thus conquering the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The Workers' Party of Korea makes it a basic principle to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system in the building of the Party and the revolution and, on this principle, it conducts all its activities. At the same time, it intensifies the proletarian dictatorship, a powerful weapon of socialist-communist construction, and steadily promotes the Chollima movement, the general line of socialist construction.

The Workers' Party of Korea strives to enhance the leadership role of the working class and strengthen the united front of the patriotic, democratic forces of all strata throughout Korea on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance.

The Workers' Party of Korea regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to steadily promote the material and cultural welfare of the people.

The Workers' Party of Korea makes the work with people its main work and the class line and mass line the basis of all its activities and thoroughly applies the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all its work.

The Workers' Party of Korea strives to revolutionize and working-classize the whole society and firmly build up the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically and intensify dictatorship over the class enemies, and powerfully accelerate economic construction and defence building so as to further consolidate the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the complete victory of socialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea strives to carry through the line of the country's independent, peaceful reunification, actively supports and encourages the anti-US, national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people to drive US imperialism out of south Korea, oppose the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and overthrow the puppet power of the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats and seize power, and it struggles for the completion of the south Korean revolution.

While fighting for the triumph of socialism and communism in our country, the Workers' Party of Korea strives for the final victory of the world revolution as a detachment of the international communist movement.

Our Party fights to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and the solidarity of the international communist movement on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and supports the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples in these regions and the revolutionary struggle of the working class and people in the capitalist countries. It fights against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people, has traversed a glorious road of victory and performed immortal feats under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the victory of our revolution as the general staff of the Korean revolution and for the development of the world revolution as a powerful vanguard detachment of the international communist movement.

Today, the Workers' Party of Korea is shedding its radiant rays as an authoritative and dignified vanguard detachment, as a revolutionary party of Juche type, which leads the revolutionary cause in the Juche era.

Historic Meetings Which Upheld the Juche Line of the Korean Revolution

Forty years have passed since the historic Tahuangwei Meeting and the Yaoyingkou Meeting called and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Tahuangwei Meeting held between late February and early March 1935 and the Yaoyingkou Meeting called in late March the same year were the historic meetings which discussed the problem of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and put forward the new strategic policy of relinquishing the guerilla bases or liberated areas and advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into wider areas to switch over to an active offensive.

The anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle was a struggle to liquidate the enemy spy-agent organization called the "Minsaengdan" which had infiltrated into the revolutionary ranks.

Having failed to subdue the Korean people's fierce revolutionary struggle by armed attacks alone, the Japanese imperialists concocted this spy-agent organization by gathering together national reformists and renegades to the revolution, in order to wreck the revolutionary ranks from within.

After the formation of the "Minsaengdan," the Japanese imperialists infiltrated their agents in the organization into the revolutionary ranks and cunningly tried to paralyze the Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and set Koreans against Chinese.

The leader fully analyzed the counterrevolutionary nature of the "Minsaengdan," advanced the policy of waging a mass struggle against the enemy spy-agents and laid down the principles to be adhered to in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle. Duped by the cunning trick of the Japanese imperialists, the chauvinists and the sectarian-flunkeyists conducted the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-left way to attain their foul political end.

They hampered the struggle of the Korean Communists for national liberation and recklessly tried to exclude the Korean Communists and the Korean revolutionary masses for their own selfish purpose.

These acts were openly committed during the leader's march into north Manchuria.

The Korean revolution was faced with an extremely grave crisis. All the Korean people and Communists waited impatiently for the leader's return from his expedition to north Manchuria. They firmly believed that the crisis could be overcome only by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had advanced the Juche line and policies for the Korean revolution and who was leading the Korean revolution to victory, overcoming all obstacles in the van of the struggle to implement them.

As soon as he returned from the expedition, he led the struggle to save the revolution from crisis without giving a thought to his impaired health caused by his sickness.

He had a full understanding of the grave situation, convened the Tahuangwei Meeting between late February and early March 1935 and the Yaoyingkou Meeting in late March the same year and unfolded a sharp ideological struggle centring on the question of the struggle against the "Minsaengdan."

To begin with, he fully exposed and scathingly condemned the chauvinists for their criminal obstruction of the Korean people's national-liberation struggle. They had identified the Korean Communists' revolutionary slogan for national liberation with the reactionary slogan of the "Minsaengdan" for "self-rule for Koreans in Chientao" and opposed the national tasks of the revolution to its international tasks. Then he reelucidated the Juche line for the Korean revolution and the independent stand.

He made it clear that it was an inviolable right of the Korean Communists and the Korean people and their lofty national and international revolutionary tasks to fight in accordance with their Juche revolutionary line and pointed out that to carry out the revolution in one's own country well accorded with proletarian internationalism, and it was the way of actively contributing to the development of the world revolution.

At the meetings, the leader exposed and smashed the chauvinists' scheme to use the struggle against the "Minsaengdan" for destroying the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

He made it clear that the formation of the "Minsaengdan" should not be ascribed to any "factional strife" by the former nationalists in the revolutionary ranks, as argued by the chauvinists, and that it was a trick of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges to undermine the revolutionary organizations from within and stamp out the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

The leader also sharply criticized the chauvinists' narrow-minded attitude toward cadres and pointed out that a cadre must be judged by his loyalty to the revolution, his ideological and political preparedness and his practical ability.

The leader launched a powerful struggle to protect the internal revolutionary forces and defend the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Sharply criticizing the absurd assertion of the chauvinists that 80 to 90 per cent of the Korean Communists and the Korean People's Revolutionary Army operating in east Manchuria were "members of the Minsaengdan," he said in words to this effect:

If 80 to 90 per cent of them were "Minsaengdan members," how is it possible for us to hold this meeting? If only eight to nine per cent of the defending force around Tahuangwei—a tenth of the 80 to 90 per cent they claim—were "Minsaengdan members," it would be impossible for us to hold this meeting or rest at ease.

From many of comrades who were branded as "Minsaengdan members" and killed, we could see the noble spirit that they would rather die even bearing such dishonoured name than surrender to the enemy.

The leader's scientific analysis and sharp criticism dealt the chauvinists a severe blow and dispirited them.

The great leader reiterated the principles to be observed in the struggle against the "Minsaengdan".

They were: to put politics in command and give scope to democracy in order to mobilize the broad masses; base the struggle on concrete facts; destroy the prime movers and accept, educate and remould those duped followers by correctly implementing the class line and the mass line; test those suspected of being "Minsaengdan members" in the course of revolutionary practice.

The struggle against the "Minsaengdan," he went on, should be combined not only with efforts to frustrate the Japanese imperialists' policy of national estrangement and their subversive activities and to protect the revolutionary organizations and the revolutionary masses, but also with efforts to isolate the enemy to the maximum and win over broader sections of the masses so as to build up the revolutionary forces more firmly.

He also emphasized that the struggle should be closely linked with the struggle against all hues of opportunism for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

He pointed to the need of guarding also against Right deviations in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

Thanks to the correct teaching of the great leader and his principled struggle, the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle was put on the right track and the Korean revolution was saved from crisis and advanced dynamically along the steadfast Juche line.

As the leader smashed the machinations of the chauvinists and the sectarian-flunkeyists, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks were achieved and the internal revolutionary forces were built up more firmly.

In particular, with the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle as a momentum, the leader's authority and prestige rose higher and the entire Korean people rallied more closely around him as the sole centre and waged a powerful struggle to restore the fatherland.

In the course of the struggle against the "Minsaengdan" the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the revolutionary stand to be maintained by the Communists in the revolutionary struggle and the principles to be adhered to in their correlations and set an example in the struggle against opportunism and accumulated priceless experience. This serves as a valuable revolutionary wealth for the development of the international communist movement and the victory of the revolutionary struggle.

In the course of struggling in reliance on guerilla bases, the KPRA grew to be an invincible army, a large army of revolutionaries tested and seasoned in the arduous struggle.

Under the impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the broad masses of the people awakened and rose courageously in the anti-Japanese struggle, expanding the mass base of the armed struggle.

Upset by this, the Japanese imperialists intensified the suppression of people and mobilized all their forces and frantically tried to "destroy" the guerilla bases.

Taking into full account the changed situation and the objective requirement of the development of the armed struggle, the leader put forth the new and active strategic policy of relinquishing the guerilla bases or liberated areas and switching over to a vigorous offensive by deploying the KPRA over wider areas.

This new policy enabled the KPRA to deal the enemy a heavier blow in wider areas and extend the revolutionary influence of the armed struggle rapidly among the broader sections of the people, and thus lead the Korean revolution to a sure victory.

It also enabled the revolutionary forces trained and steeled in the guerilla bases to cover wider areas and thus educate the broad masses and get them to take a more dynamic part in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Greeting the 40th anniversary of the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou Meetings, our people are striving to hasten the independent reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution, highly proud of making revolution under the guidance of the outstanding leader.

The Korean National Association and the Historic Kuantien Meeting

Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement, established the Korean National Association (KNA) on March 23, 1917.

His establishment and guidance of the KNA was a great historic event which marked a new epochal turning-point in our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

The KNA was the most steadfast revolutionary organization in the stand against imperialism and the biggest revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization in its scale and sphere of activity in the period before and after the nationwide March First Popular Uprising (1919) against Japanese imperialism. Its fighting goal was to drive out Japanese imperialism and achieve the country's independence by the Korean people themselves, through the unity of all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces.

Thanks to his correct and energetic guidance, the KNA vigorously aroused the people to the anti-Japanese struggle and more energetically advanced our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle under the banner of national independence, dealing a telling blow to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors tried desperately to suppress and destroy the KNA. But they could not halt its activities even at the point of the bayonet.

In the autumn of 1917, Kim Hyong Jik, together with more than 100 people connected with the KNA, was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and cast into Pyongyang prison.

Behind the iron bars he continued to lead the KNA in close contact with his revolutionary comrades out of prison. He heard the news of the October Socialist Revolution and read progressive publications and worked out a far-reaching plan to overthrow Japanese imperialism and build a new society where workers and peasants are masters, along the road of the October Revolution.

In the autumn of 1918, after his release from prison, Kim Hyong Jik did not take even a brief rest to restore his health but went to Chongsu-dong, Uiju county, and convened the historic Chongsu-dong Meeting with the participation of the representatives of the KNA in North Pyongan Province and its liaison personnel.

At the meeting he summed up the KNA's activities during one year after the wholesale round-up of the KNA by Japanese imperialism in the autumn of 1917 and put forth a new line which would serve as a guide to the activity of the KNA.

He said that the destroyed KNA organizations should be restored at an early date and its ranks be incessantly expanded, thoroughly relying on the have-nots, and that KNA members should go into different anti-Japanese independence movement bodies to increase the revolutionary influence upon them.

Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, imbues the progressive ideas into workers and peasants

After the meeting, Kim Hyong Jik held in Mt. Paekho-san a meeting of the anti-Japanese independence fighters operating in Chosan and Kangge regions and convened at Hakdang-gol in Pyongyang a meeting of the representatives of the KNA organizations in Pyongyang and Hwanghae Province. At the meetings he explained the line of the Chongsu-dong Meeting to the participants in plain terms suited to their level and preparedness.

Centering his activity on Chunggang he frequented Linchiang, Changpai, Chian, Liuho, Shanghai and other regions to give guidance to the KNA members and the anti-Japanese independence fighters there in their work.

While operating in the areas along the Amnok-gang River, Kim Hyong Jik convened the historic Kuantien Meeting at Hungtongkou in Kuantien around August, 1919.

The meeting was attended by district heads and liaison personnel of the KNA and many representatives of the anti-Japanese independence movement bodies.

At the meeting he scientifically analyzed the internal and external situation and the experiences and lessons of the preceding anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and advanced a new line on the Korean national-liberation movement.

Kim Hyong Jik made an all-round analysis of the historic lessons of the March First Popular Uprising and taught that the Korean national-liberation movement should take the road of proletarian revolution.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"Inspired by the Russian Proletarian Revolution, the proletariat of the world are now greatly awakened and are intensifying their struggle against the imperialist aggressors and the reactionary rule at home.

"We should all struggle to destroy Japanese imperialism and build a new country which ensures the rights and interests of the proletarian masses by the nation's own efforts in line with our nation's unanimous desire for the restoration of the fatherland, following the general trend."

Kim Hyong Jik said that it was important for the proletarian revolution to reject national ruin-causing flunkeyism and cultivate the spirit of national independence, and at the same time the anti-Japanese independence movement bodies should not resort to old methods of struggle but apply new methods relying on broad sections of proletarian masses.

To this end, he taught, it was necessary to go deep among the proletarian masses, infuse them with progressive thoughts, awaken them and closely unite the broad masses in the proletarian revolutionary front.

He also appealed that the armed enemy should be defeated by arms.

The programme speech made by Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent revolutionary, at the historic Kuantien Meeting became a guide and a fine textbook for our people in their struggle to raise the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement to new heights under the banner of independence. It fully clarified the orientation and ways for turning the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country to the communist movement.

The new line on the Korean national liberation movement, as advanced by him at the Kuantien Meeting, was an absolutely correct and great line which took into full calculation the limitations of the bourgeois nationalist movement and its essential weaknesses, the demand of the historical turning-point and the trend of the changed international situation.

After the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people was in a historical period of changing its course to a new stage.

Through the March First Popular Uprising, the nature and weaknesses of the bourgeois nationalists who had styled themselves as "leaders" and "patriots" were fully revealed to the world and the people began to be convinced that they could not achieve national liberation and independence by the old methods of struggle.

The then historical circumstances and socio-political situation required the change of the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement. The line advanced by him reflected the demand of the times most correctly.

Indeed, the new line formulated by him was a great line which was of epochal import in bringing about a qualitative change in the national-liberation movement of our country and advancing the movement to new heights.

After the Kuantien Meeting, he conducted an energetic activity to carry into practice the great programme of the revolutionary struggle for developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country to a new stage.

First of all, he paid primary attention to building up the leading force of the revolution.

He visited different parts at home and abroad and went into the midst of workers and peasants and strove to arm them with the progressive thoughts and class consciousness and unite them, and arouse them to the revolutionary struggle, living with them.

He convened the historic Popyong Meeting in October 1923 and summed up the work of the KNA organizations after the Kuantien Meeting. Then he taught that the KNA should go deep among the proletarian masses and more energetically spread the new ideas among them and intensified the struggle against national reformism, an obstacle to the spread of the new ideas, to help them to get rid of the influence of national reformism and rally the broad masses firmly around the KNA.

Kim Hyong Jik not only built up the revolutionary forces solidly by educating the basic classes of the revolution but also worked actively and skilfully to attain the unity and cohesion of all the anti-Japanese forces.

The immortal exploits performed by Kim Hyong Jik in the struggle for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people will shine for ever in the history of the Korean people.

All-out "Speed Campaign" Afoot in Railway Transport

In order admirably to carry out the programme tasks set forth by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year, the transport workers in the different parts of the country are scoring proud successes every day in their all-out charge for the grand socialist construction.

They have been waging an energetic "speed campaign" in high spirits with redoubled vigor from the outset of this year and are working unprecedented miracles in increasing freight turnover and reducing the turnover time of freight cars.

In his New Year Address for this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The front to which we must direct our efforts first this year is that of transport.

"...Unless the strain on transport is definitively eased, the already built production establishments cannot bear good fruit nor can new construction projects be pushed ahead forcefully nor can the Six-Year Plan be fulfilled ahead of schedule. The whole Party, the whole country and the entire people should set themselves to ease the strain on transport and bring about a great change on this front."

To fully meet the fast-growing demand of the dynamically progressing grand socialist construction for transport, the great leader said that we should direct efforts first this year to the front of transport. True to the leader's teaching, the leading functionaries of the Railway Ministry went down to the lower units at the beginning of the year and carried out an energetic political work as well as an effective organizational work.

They explained the leader's New Year Address repeatedly to the transport workers and acquainted them thoroughly with it, so that the latter came out as one man in a struggle to bring about a great innovation in railway transport this year.

The functionaries and dispatchers of the transport operation command in the Railway Ministry went to railway administrations, technical stations and major freight depots and worked out the thoroughgoing daily, monthly and quarterly transport plans according to the amount of goods to be handled and directed the transport operations promptly and energetically to ensure accident-free schedule run of freight cars.

Intensive "speed campaign" was sparked off by the transport workers of the Pyongyang Railway Administration.

At the beginning of this year, the 30th anniversary year of our glorious Party, they challenged the transport workers of the whole country to socialist emulation and called upon them to bring about fresh upsurge in railway transport and carry twice as much goods as last year and fulfil the transport plan for this year and the Six-Year Plan assignments for freight turnover by October 10, this year. With youthful vigor and high fighting spirit they are now surpassing last year's record more than 1.4 times every day.

Yu Chung Il and Choe Mu Song of Locomotive No. 613 of the double Chollima youth workteam of the Pyongyang Locomotive Corps under the administration had the honour of sounding the first whistle for the accident-free 4,000,000 kilometre run this year. Proud of this, they are now overfulfilling their daily assignments by more than 100 per cent. Chong Dok Gon and Hong Song Sung, young engineers of Locomotive No. 608, increased the haulage of the locomotive to 1.5 times compared with the previous one.

The transport workers of the West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps under the administration are also carrying 3,500 more tons of goods daily than at the end of last year by organizing high-speed long-train run.

The crew of Locomotive No. 5091 know well that carrying more freight to the grand socialist construction site comes to being faithful to the leader. They overhaul their train and acquaint themselves thoroughly with the railway conditions and, on this basis, carefully organize all operations and effect an innovation of increasing freight turnover by 900-odd tons per run, ensuring accident-free schedule run.

The transport workers of the Chongjin Railway Administration are also bringing about great innovations.

The crew of the Chongjin Electric Locomotive Corps under the administration live solely for the leader every minute and are ready to give even their youth and lives for him without hesitation. They surpass their daily norm more than 27,000 tons by organizing the intensive transport of iron ore and coal and working well with the workers of the mine and factory lines.

At all posts on the front of transport, including the Kaechon and Hamhung Railway Administrations, a powerful "speed campaign" is afoot.

The railways of the country are ringing with the whistle of great "speed campaign" sounded by our transport workers who are in an all-out charge for the grand socialist construction with a fervent loyalty to the fatherly leader.

The workers and technicians of factories and enterprises under the Railway Ministry join in the struggle to carry into effect the great leader's programme teaching on directing great efforts to the front of transport.

In keeping with the high revolutionary zeal of transport workers, the workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Rolling-stock Repair Factory and the Chongjin Railway Factory repair waggons as quickly as lightning. They even go to the major stations to repair waggons. In this way, they are working as becomes the master of the revolution in their efforts to make more freight cars run.

The workers of the July 16 Railway Factory are setting a new record in the production of cast steel wheels and outer wheels and several thousand kinds of accessories. The workers of the June 4 Rolling-stock Factory and the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory are topping their assignments twice or thrice for reinforcing the material and technical foundations of the railway transport by producing more up-to-date rolling stock.

Fresh miracles are being wrought in succession also on railway construction sites in different parts of the country.

Upholding the revolutionary policy of "speed campaign", the transport workers are striving to make the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea a more glorious and significant holiday, a great festivity of proud victors. By their intense loyalty to the leader, the Six-Year Plan assignments for railway transport will be carried out ahead of schedule with flying colors by October 10, this year.

Hwangju County Has Entered Age of Agricultural Industrialization and Modernization

Hwangju county in North Hwanghae Province is a 150,000-ton grain producer. It has now entered a new age of agricultural industrialization and modernization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In former days, our people were far removed from modern civilization and did not even understand what industry meant. But today, they have already completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now carrying on the overall mechanization and chemicalization; they have entered a new age of industrialization and modernization of agriculture. This is a great victory of our Party's revolutional policy of agriculture."

Tractor drivers step up the ploughing of rice fields

A ramified network of irrigation canals is spread over the county and the farmers are doing farming pleasantly with the help of machines and chemicals.

Before liberation, the peasants there lived in poverty and sorrow, slaving. They worked their fingers to the bone, pulling the plough. But, drought and flood damaged their crops every year. And they were mercilessly exploited by the landlords. So they could not even afford to subsist on gruel.

But, today it has become a proud socialist rural county, cultural and good to live in, a county where agriculture is industrialized and modernized, thanks to the great theses on the rural question. People live and work full of vigor and zeal, proud of their communist farming methods.

This is a shining fruit of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led our peasants to socialist cooperativization and did away with the source of all exploitations and poverty and, on this basis, put forth a great programme for industrializing agriculture and working-classizing the farmers and is energetically guiding our people to carry out the rural technical revolution.

The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to Hwangju county more than 50 times and directed the peasants there to reap a stable and good harvest and to live a cultured and happy life, free from difficult and toilsome work.

During the socialist cooperativization, the leader guided people to push ahead with the large-scale Ojidon irrigation project to water all paddy and non-paddy fields in the county and convert many dry fields into paddy fields. He led them thoroughly to establish a drainage system, as well as an irrigation system, in order to protect crops from stagnant water, and he sent a lot of materials and funds to the county to introduce sprinkler irrigation in dry fields.

Today the county has reservoirs and more than 300 pumping stations and water flows into the fields by the over 500 kilometre-long irrigation canals. The paddy and non-paddy fields are all watered by a dense irrigation network.

The big Yontan Reservoir was constructed recently, which made it possible to supply more irrigation water to fields and to introduce irrigation more widely in the dry fields in the Kindung Plain of Hwangju and in other areas. As a result, Hwangju county has become one of leading grain producers, which has perfect irrigation systems providing crops with complete protection from any severe drought and floods and gathers a rich and stable harvest every year.

Every *ri* in the county had electricity and every farmhouse had electric lights a long time ago. Today electricity is used extensively not only in the home life of the farmers but also as a power for machines and a source of heat.

The great leader set it as a lofty mission of the Communists to deliver the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, even from toilsome labour and led people to direct great efforts particularly to the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. He guided them vigorously to push forward the construction of heavy industry factories serving agriculture such as tractor, automobile, chemical fertilizer and tractor-drawn farm machine factories and at the same time to expand the ranks of tractor drivers and constantly enlarge the farm-machine stations and other state-run enterprises serving agriculture.

Saying that Hwangju county should be a pioneer in comprehensive mechanization, the leader gave the farmers careful guidance in the mechanization of all farming operations, starting with ploughing, rice-transplanting, harvesting and thrashing. He also sent them many tractors, trucks and tractor-drawn farm machines for mechanization and even airplanes for chemicalization.

The leader inspected the fields in Hwangju county many times every year, discussed the farming problem with the farmers unceremoniously and solved problems arising in the technical revolution. These stories are too many to be told.

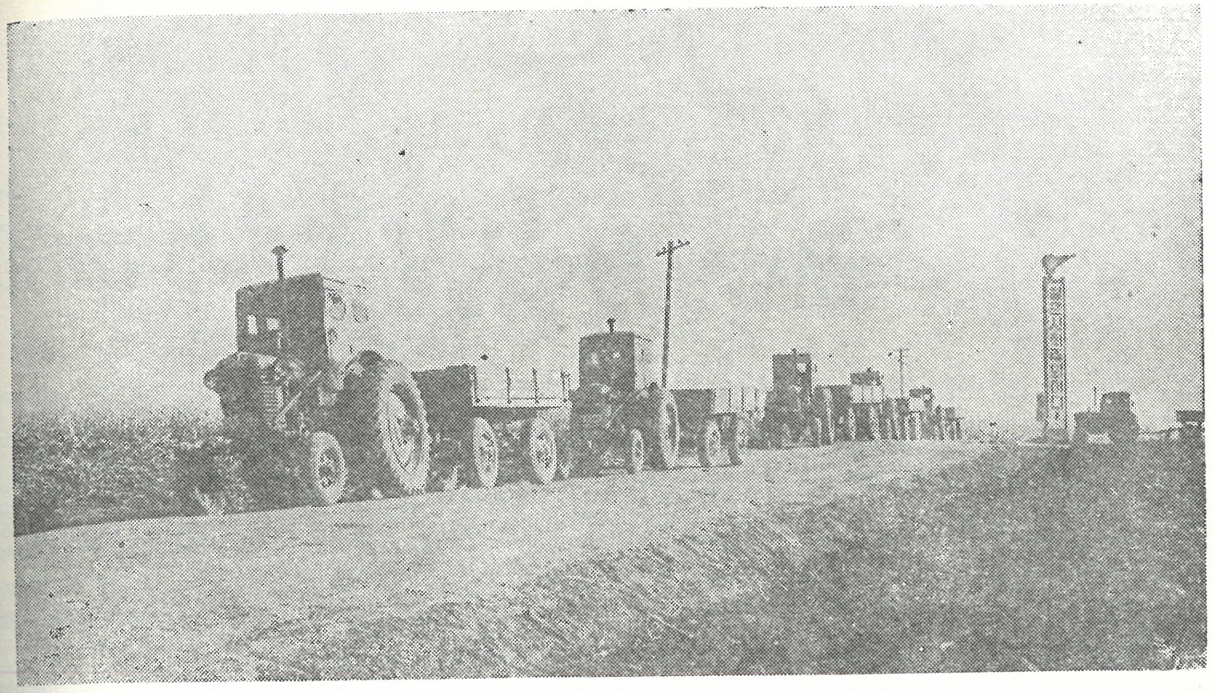
He is striving to industrialize and modernize agriculture and free the farmers from back-breaking labour with a great love for them according to a grand plan. So he was more pleased with the first new modern farm machines, such as sower, rice-transplanter, harvester and thrasher, than anyone else whenever they were produced in our country and lost no time to spread them throughout the country.

Ten years ago, he, informed that the workers of the Hwangju farm-machine factory in the county had made tractor wheel to be used in paddy fields, saw it himself and praised them, saying that it was very good. And he took a measure to spread it throughout the country.

In May 1973 the leader came out to a maize field of the Ryongchon Co-op Farm, saw the topdressing machine devised by people there and was most satisfied with it. Examining the machine quite a while, he asked about its efficiency and said that all co-op farms should introduce the machine.

In September of the same year, he visited again the co-op farm, saw the mechanization workteam head and took a measure to send 20 tractors "Chonjin" to the farm as the latter requested. When the head told him that they were going to launch a drive to crush the rocks in the fields, the leader said it was a good idea and took a measure to send them sinker drills and dynamites. Learned that the tractor drivers had to go a long way to carry manure, the leader took a measure to build another two pig farms to obtain manure and more meat on the spot.

Thanks to the leader's warm solicitude, the farm-machine station is effectively serving the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in the county with several hundred tractors and trucks and thousands of tractor-drawn farm machines. The modern tractor repair workshop, repair workteams and travelling repair cars contribute to increasing the operation rate of tractors. Paddy and non-paddy fields of many co-op farms have been arranged into large standard fields for the free operation of modern farm machines.



A fleet of tractors go to work

Today there are 4-5 tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in the county and 6-7 tractors and one truck per 100 *chongbo* on some farms.

By last year, almost all of many kinds of farming operations, such as paddy and non-paddy ploughing, harrowing and sowing, had been done by machines in this county and two-crop cultivation completely mechanized. This year, many co-op farms will mechanize almost all complicated farmwork which is not still mechanized. In Hwangju county a scientific fertilizing system has been firmly established and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied is increasing every year. Last year, fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides were sprayed over many fields by airplanes many times.

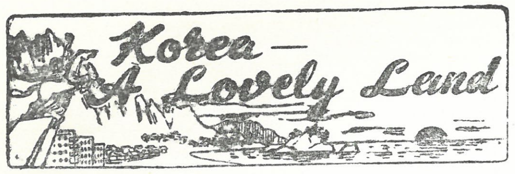
In consequence, on the Ryongchon, Sokjong and Oesang Co-op Farms and many other co-op farms a single farmer cultivated more than 5 *chongbo* of rice paddy or over 10 *chongbo* of dry-farming land and the farmers are rapidly freed from arduous and tough labour.

A co-operative farmer had this to say: "Last year, we reaped an unprecedentedly rich harvest, while working with great ease. Machines did rice planting and harvesting and planes sprayed agricultural chemicals. So I mean what we did was only to assist machines in farming. This is due to the policy of industrialization and modernization of agriculture set forth by the leader, I think."

With the powerful acceleration of the rural technical revolution, rapid progress was made in all branches of agricultural production. Last year, many co-op farms gathered 7-8 tons of rice, 18-19 tons at the highest, per *chongbo*; they produced 8-9 tons of maize, 20-21 tons at the maximum, per *chongbo*. In the past Hwangju county's goal of grain production was 100,000 tons. But now it yields 150,000 tons of grain: In the near future, it will produce 200,000 tons of grain.

The historical moment is near at hand when all farming operations will be completely industrialized and modernized and the peasants emancipated from hard labour for good with the powerful assistance of the working class under the sagacious guidance of the leader. The farmers of Hwangju county continue their proud struggle to further promote the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and to introduce the 8-hour workday as the workers enjoy, as early as possible.

Chang Jon Ho



Sambanghyop — A Scenic Glen

Sambanghyop is situated about 60 kilometres southwest of Wonsan along the Kangwon railway line. It is famous for its wonderful beauty.

It is a deep and narrow valley stretching from south to north, between the steep Mashik-ryong and Kwangju-san ranges. Sawtooth-like peaks over 1,000 metres high shoot up into the air on both sides.

Geologically the glen was formed as a result of granite weathering for several hundred million years after its breaking out of the stratum of gneiss. Geologically and topographically the two sides of the glen are different. So it forms a natural border line dividing the country into the north and south. And it serves as a main natural road linking the east coast and the west coast. A railway and a motor road from Wonsan to Seoul run along the glen.

The scenery of Sambanghyop is the ideal perfection of mountain beauty. It is peculiar and rich in variety. It changes from season to season.

The quite clear and blue autumn sky, a crystal-clear mountain stream and beautiful mountains look just like a picture; cliffs of fantastic rocks are as precipitous as walls and they are overhung with strangely-shaped pine trees. They display glorious tints of red and gold in autumn. Limpid stream skirts the foot of the cliffs.

In spring, azaleas and magnolia are at their best, pervading the glen with fragrant odor; in summer, the glen resounds with the chirping of different kinds of birds in the thick forests and falling water.

People are so greatly fascinated with beauty of the glen that they stop walking to see its scenery.

Sambanghyop also boasts of its famous cold mineral spring which has three gushing holes.

The spring was discovered over 100 years ago; it contains iron and natrium bicarbonicum and has a special virtue for dyspepsia and other diseases.

Before liberation, this scenic spot was monopolized by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges for money-making and pleasure-seeking.

After liberation, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built a modern rest home, sanatorium and pleasure ground in this place, too, as in many other scenic spots in the country, so that the working people could take rest to their heart's content and promote their health.

Today the glen has turned into a socialist paradise good to live in.

Today Sambanghyop presents a lively scene with working people every year. They all have a good time, singing the great favour of the fatherly leader who gave them this happiness.

Korean People's Just Struggle for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Their Country Is Sure to Win

In the debate on the Korean question at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea won a great victory in its policy for independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the US imperialists and their stooges suffered a heavy blow in their scheme to perpetuate the US imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea and create "two Koreas." This is fully proved by the whole course of the debate at the First Committee and the result of voting on the draft resolutions tabled to the General Assembly Session.

The overwhelming majority of representatives who took the floor at the session scathingly denounced the criminal design of the US imperialists and their stooges to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate Korea's split and fully supported the DPRK Government's fair policy for national reunification.

They also voiced that in order to bring about the peaceful reunification of Korea it was necessary to end the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, and the outside interference in Korea's internal affairs, and strongly demanded that the UN take such positive measures.

US imperialism should not meddle in Korea's internal affairs and its aggressor troops should take off the helmet of the "UN forces" and withdraw from south Korea at once. This was demanded more strongly than ever not only by the representatives at the UN General Assembly Session but also by leaders and all segments of people of many countries and broad world public. This strong demand came even from the United States and other Western capitalist countries.

In voting on the draft resolutions on the Korean question submitted to the First Committee of the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly, the draft resolution, as jointly tabled by the socialist countries and third world countries, on withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag won 48 votes, a half of the entire votes, except blank ballots.

As is known to the world, whenever the voting on the draft resolution on the Korean question took place in the UN, the US imperialists raked up a majority of votes by setting their hand-raising machine in motion.

But, in the voting at the First Committee of the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly the number of our supporters increased to such an extent that may turn the table in the United Nations, breaking such precedents which had lasted for long.

This patently proves that the situation in the UN has turned unfavourable to US imperialism and its lackeys and decisively in favour of the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The US imperialists and their stooges resorted to all available shameless means to prevent the UN from laying before it and discussing the draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces". But the draft resolution was tabled for discussion in the United Nations and the number of its supporters grew to such an extent that may change the situation in the United Nations where US imperialism had ruled the roast. This signifies a great victory of the policy of the DPRK Government for independent, peaceful reunification.

To exclude outside intervention is an unshakable basic principle maintained all along by our Party and the DPRK Government in solving the reunification question.

It is precisely from this basic principle that they raise the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea as a prerequisite to the settlement of the reunification question.

The draft resolution on the Korean question jointly submitted by 40 UN member states to the First Committee at the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly reflected this fundamental demand.

It fully accords with the national aspiration of our people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the demand of the times that the internal affair of each country should be settled on the principle of national self-determination.

That was why it won an active support.

The course of the UN debate on the Korean question strikingly demonstrated the justness of the policy of the DPRK Government for independent, peaceful reunification and its great vitality and convincingly showed that international support to and solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification are growing stronger as the days go by and US imperialism and its lackeys are finding themselves in a more woeful predicament.

It is clear to everyone that in order to solve the national reunification question by the Koreans themselves free from the interference of outside forces, the US imperialist aggressor troops should, first of all, withdraw from south Korea. The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" is, in fact, an urgent demand of the development of the situation in our country and an irresistible demand of the times.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the US troops carrying the signboard of the 'UN forces' to stay on in south Korea any longer, except the aim of aggression and interference."

There is no reason for the US imperialists to keep on their aggressive troops in south Korea.

Nevertheless, in the UN debate on the Korean question, the US imperialists tried in every way not to withdraw their aggressive troops from south Korea but to keep them there indefinitely.

This was from their sinister aggressive design to obstruct Korea's reunification, perpetuate her division, create "two Koreas" and keep south Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

As is shown by the course of the debate on the Korean question at the First Committee of the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly, however, the US imperialists became more difficult to keep their aggressive troops in south Korea.

US imperialism rammed through the First Committee the "draft resolution" on referring the question of dissolution of the "United Nations Command" to the UN Security Council. This clearly shows how hard it tried to find an excuse to avoid the withdrawal of its troops in face of the strong pressure of the times calling for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

Needless to say, this is a wanton challenge to the desire of the people and the demand of the times.

That was why its "draft resolution" was rejected by the Korean people as well as the peace-loving people of the world and met with strong opposition at the UN rostrum.

The shameless manoeuvres by the US imperialists in the United Nations to find a way to evade the withdrawal of their troops fully revealed their brigandish nature once again before the world.

The course of the UN debate on the Korean question also fully exposed the traitorous nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In order to maintain the dirty fascist terror "regime" thoroughly rejected by the south Korean people, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are awfully fearful of national reunification begged the US imperialists to station their aggressor troops in south Korea permanently, whenever they had opportunities to speak and behaved themselves disgracefully, rotting that if it is impossible for "two Koreas" to enter the United Nations, south Korea should enter it separately.

In a desperate attempt to keep the US imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea, the puppet clique hammered away at the poppycock that the demand for the withdrawal of the US troops was to "hamper the role of the United Nations" and "destroy the security structure". Not only this. Though they had transferred to the US imperialist aggressor troops even the prerogative of supreme command of the army, they said shamelessly that the US imperialist aggressor troops "had never interfered in the internal affairs" of south Korea, in a foolish attempt to justify their occupation of south Korea.

Only a handful of traitors to the nation desire the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the prolonged territorial split and seek to profit therefrom. The traitors who betray the people make such desperate efforts because they cannot live on without the backing of the bayonets of US imperialism.

It is the irresistible demand of the times to drive the US imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves. The course of the debate on the Korean question and the result of voting in the United Nations clearly show that the position of US imperialism is getting more and more difficult and ours is not an era when the US imperialists ruled the roast in the international community.

The peace-loving forces of the world who struggle against the aggression and intervention of outside forces and for national sovereignty and dignity are growing in strength as the days go by and the imperialist aggressor forces and the reactionaries, the traitors to the nations who fawn on and follow them, are getting ever deeper into hot water.

It is obvious that US imperialism will be chased out of our country and the Pak Jung Hi traitorous forces will meet final destruction.

The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea is imperative for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

No matter how hard the US imperialists may try, they have no pretext to stay on in south Korea any longer and they can find no longer any good reason to remain there.

The US imperialist aggressors must withdraw from south Korea without delay and should not meddle in the internal affairs of Korea.

The independent reunification of the country is the unanimous aspiration of our people and their supreme national task.

Our people will, in the future, too, fight staunchly for the realization of their national aspiration.

No one can check the struggle of our people to drive the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The just struggle of our people enjoying the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people the world over is sure to win.

We Extend Militant Solidarity to World Progressive Women

—On the Occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day—

The women of our country significantly greet the 65th anniversary of the March 8 International Women's Day under the circumstances in which the whole country is working new miracles and innovations every day to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year.

On this occasion, we extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the world progressive women who are fighting for the victory of the socialist-communist cause, national independence and its consolidation, class and social emancipation and world peace.

Since the March 8 International Women's Day began to be marked, a large number of women on the globe have built up their strength in the thick of the struggle for smashing imperialism and colonialism and building a new society where everyone can live an equal and free life, and demonstrated their united might to the whole world.

Thanks to the protracted, arduous struggle fought by the working class and the oppressed people of the world a number of countries have taken the road of socialism and numerous women have won social equality and class emancipation.

Thus, what the world women thirsted for half a century ago, when they began to celebrate the International Women's Day has achieved reality today in the socialist countries.

The colonial system of imperialism has crumbled in the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America today and women of many countries have been freed from colonial oppression and exploitation and started to build a new life independently.

The women of the imperialists' colonial countries are valiantly fighting to attain national liberation and independence and gain their genuine freedom and socio-political rights. The women of the capitalist countries are waging a vigorous struggle against oppression and exploitation by capital.

The world progressive women have made a great contribution to the anti-fascist struggle in the past period. Today they are fighting resolutely to frustrate the US-led imperialists' policy of aggression and war, playing an important role in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the women of our country have long since been freed from all forms of exploitation, oppression and subjugation and realized social equalities.

The leader organized and waged the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and liberated our exploited and oppressed people and women from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule; after liberation he personally established the people's government and promulgated the Law on the Equality of the Sexes and emancipated our women once and for all from the age-old feudal yoke and fetters.

Thus, the women of our country came to enjoy equal freedom and rights with men in all fields of social life and became proud masters of the country and society.

But granting equal freedom and rights with men alone in no way means the complete solution of the woman question.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...If women are excluded from state affairs, tied down only to house-keeping, they cannot become truly equal with men." ("On the Tasks of the Women's Union," Eng. ed., p. 15.)

The leader said that the essence of the woman problem under socialism lies in enhancing women's role in the revolution and construction and training them to be ardent revolutionaries, Communists, and he guided them to strive to revolutionize and working-classize themselves constantly. He also led the women to take an active part in the political, economic and cultural lives of the country and took every measure to make them fully display their talents and enthusiasm for the state and society. He took measures to get women to have paid maternity leave, make working mothers of three children and above work 6 hours a day for the 8-hour working day pay and expand nurseries, kindergartens and children's wards in a big way in town and country. When the country's economic might increased and its general technical and cultural level greatly rose, the leader put forward the task of freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution and is now working heart and soul to carry out the task.

His thought on the social and class emancipation of the women, enhancement of their role in the revolution and construction and freedom of them even from the heavy burden of household cares is part of his great idea to liberate mankind from all kinds of fetters and make human being enjoy complete social equalities; and it shows the new way to the final solution of the woman question.

Under the wise guidance and utmost care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the great Juche idea, the women of our country enjoy a happy life and are doing a fruitful work together with men on all fronts of the revolution and construction for the Party and the revolution, for the fatherland and the people, highly proud of being revolutionary soldiers of the great leader.

Many of our women are people's representatives and competent workers—deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly, functionaries of the Party bodies, government institutions and working people's organizations, doctresses, professors, engineers, specialists, etc.—and they work shoulder to shoulder with men, devoting all their energies and techniques, on all fronts of the revolution and construction, in order to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

But the south Korean women are subjected to double and treble oppression and exploitation and all manner of humiliation and maltreatment under the tyranny of the US imperialists and their stooges, landlords, capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats and under the feudal yoke. They not only have no political rights but also are denied even elementary freedom and the right to live and suffer from unemployment and poverty. Particularly because of the barbarous outrages and atrocious murder by the US imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea, the south Korean women are in constant suspense. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sell off south Korean women to foreign monopoly capitalists as slaves and offer them to foreign aggressors as playthings for their money-making.

Conscious that they cannot better their lot under the present social system, the south Korean women, together with the people of all strata, are fighting resolutely against the US imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique for the right to live and democratic rights and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, seeing their future in the freedom and happiness the women in the northern half of the Republic enjoy.

The US imperialists commit atrocities not only in south Korea. There is not a place on earth, be it Asia, Africa or Latin America, that is free from the US imperialists' black talons of aggression, and women and children always shed blood where they set their dirty feet.

Without struggle against imperialism, particularly US imperialism, there cannot be world peace, national liberation and independence, the victory of democracy and socialism, emancipation and freedom of the women and the happy future of the children.

That is why the progressive women, together with the revolutionary people, are valiantly fighting in different parts of the world, upholding the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, Asian progressive women are strengthening solidarity in their struggle against the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement in Asia and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion.

The women in Arab countries are waging a vigorous struggle to regain the Arab territories occupied by the Israeli Zionists and restore the legal rights of the Palestinian people and defend national dignity.

The African women are struggling to completely wipe aftereffects of colonialism off Africa and consolidate national independence and build a new, prosperous, independent Africa.

The progressive women of Latin America are taking an active part in the sacred cause of the Latin-American people against US imperialist control and intervention and for defence of the sovereignty of their countries and the right of the territorial waters.

Really formidable is the united strength of the women who make up a half of the world population.

Today when the flames of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence are flaring up fiercely as never before, the world progressive women should further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-US united front and internationalist support and solidarity in the movement for the women's emancipation.

The women of our country deem it their important, honourable revolutionary duty to strengthen their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and the world progressive women and to wage the just struggle for the complete emancipation and rights of the women.

They will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight resolutely for victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism and for the genuine emancipation and freedom of all women of the world in unity with women of socialist countries, women of the third world countries and the world peace-loving progressive women, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Part of the modern Pyongyang Soy and Bean Paste Factory

BACK COVER: Fishermen effect innovations in their fishing every day, upholding the leader's New Year Address

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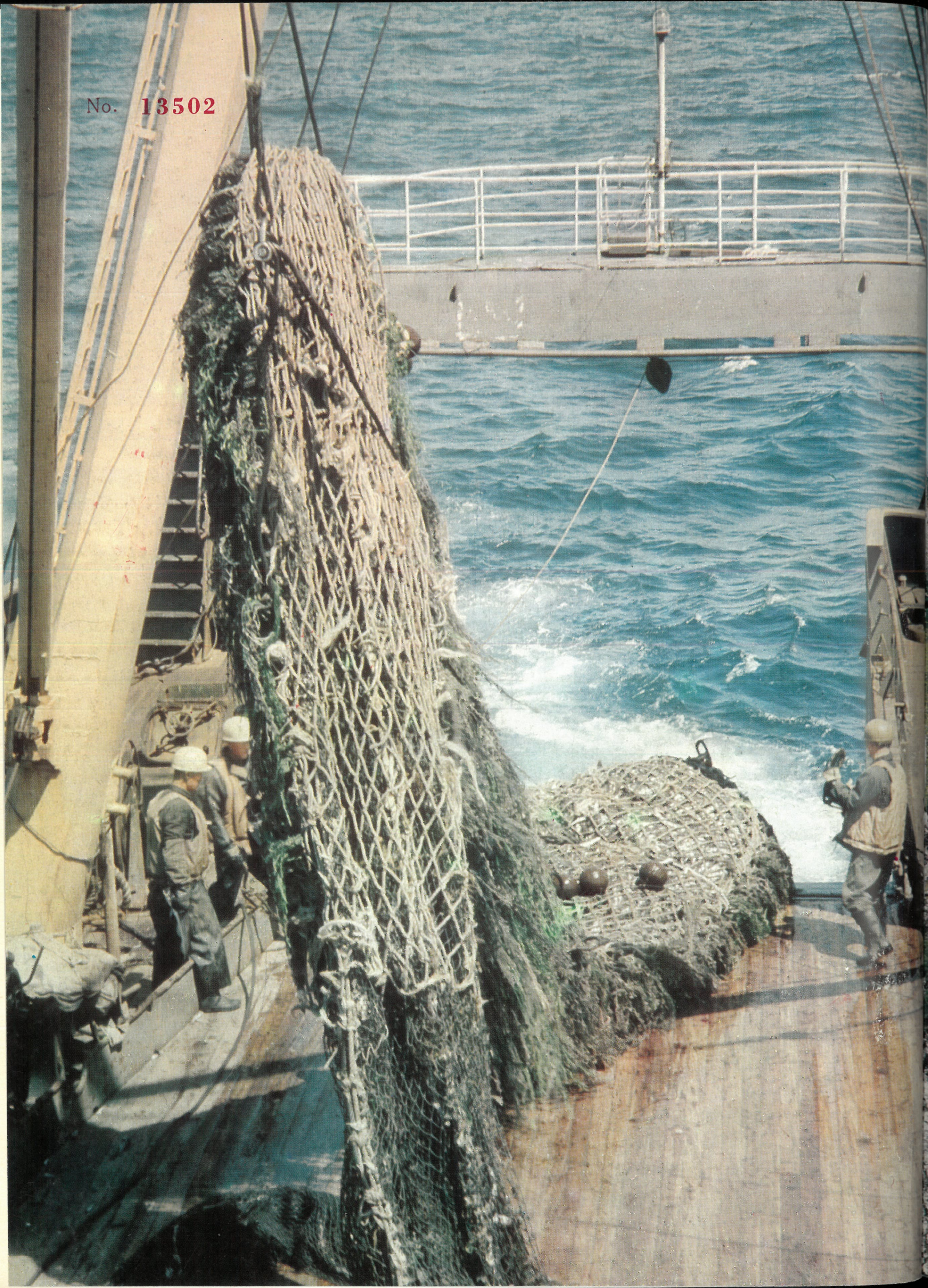

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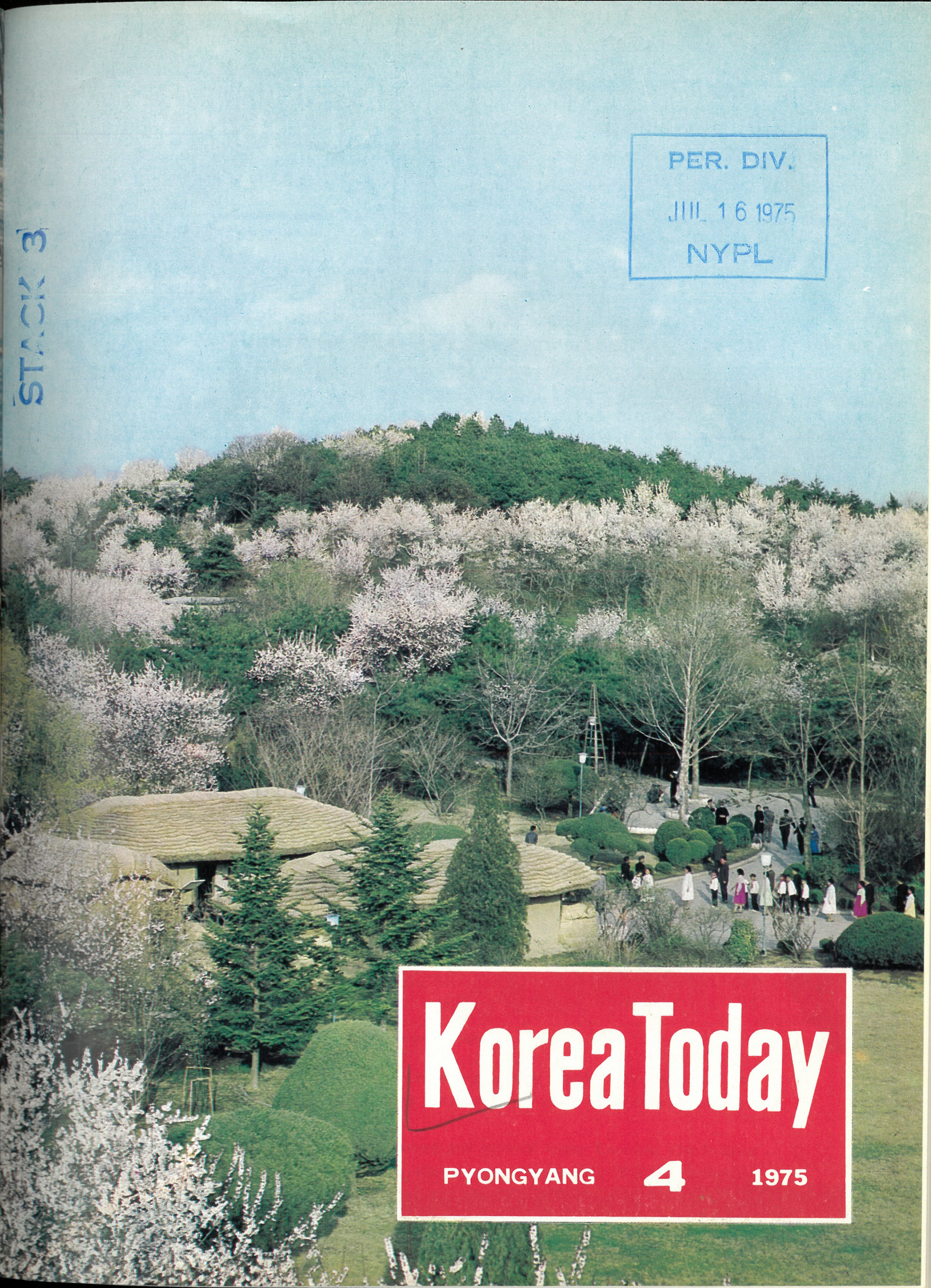

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